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 VOL. VII NO. 254 MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1982 SHAHAW 20, 1402 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES

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Pakistan poll ruled out
 Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq rules out early general elections, saying he did not believe in majority rule. Zia was speaking at a press conference. — Page 4

Marcos alleges plot
 Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos accuses members of his political opposition of conspiring to stage a campaign of strikes, assassinations and bombings next month. — Page 5

American nightmare
 The dismal decline in the U.S. economy and the record level of unemployment turn the average American's dream of affluence into a nightmare. — Page 7

Space age
 In just a quarter of a century, satellites have become as much a part of our world as the telephone, and a critical factor in the daily workings of rich and poor nations alike. — Page 9

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 The rift in the Republican Party has surfaced with senior members and staunch supporters of President Ronald Reagan openly opposing him for backing the proposed tax increases. — Page 10

Meagher beaten in pet event
 The World Swimming Championships conclude with Cornelia Sirch of East Germany smashing the women's 200-meter backstroke world mark and teammate Ines Geissler handing U.S. sensation Meagher her first butterfly defeat. — Page 13

Nonaligned summit
 India brushes aside reports that the nonaligned summit due to be held in Bagdad next month is likely to be shifted to New Delhi because of the Gulf war. — Page 16

Fresh move to hold OAU talks in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Aug. 8 (AFP) — African leaders gathered here for the annual summit of the Organization of African Unity — postponed for lack of a quorum — have appointed a contact group of five heads of state to try to persuade absentee countries to take part in a new meeting in the Libyan capital later this year.

Libyan spokesman Ali Triki, speaking in place of an OAU official after yet another informal meeting of heads of delegation still here held after Saturday night's postponement decision, said that the five leaders would be in touch with all states not present "to ask them to join us". Since envoys had obtained responses from these countries, they would get in touch with the current OAU chairman, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, to arrange for a new date for the meeting.

Triki was introduced by an OAU official who said that OAU spokesman Peter Onu would not be addressing the press since Sunday morning's talks were not an OAU meeting.

The five states of the contact group seeking reconciliation with the absentees are Tanzania, Libya, Congo, Mali and Zambia.

Pertini set for parleys

ROME, Aug. 8 (R) — Italian President Sandro Pertini begins Monday the ritual of consultations with former presidents, parliamentary and party leaders to stitch together a new government after the collapse of the five-party ruling coalition.

But few political observers believed that he would be able to avoid calling a general election. Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini stepped down after the powerful Socialist Party withdrew its seven ministers from the government. The coalition, which lasted 13 months, was Italy's 41st postwar government.

Short of an unlikely alliance between Italy's two biggest parties, the center-right Christian Democrats and their traditional foes, the Communists, political arithmetic rules out a coalition. The Socialists have made clear they want elections.

Their ambitious leader, Bettino Craxi, believes his party stands to make major gains at the expense of the two larger groupings. The largest party, the Christian Democrats, whose image has been tarnished by a series of scandals, says it still hopes the crisis can be resolved.

King receives MWL leaders

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 (SPA) — King Fahd received Sunday the Muslim World League's (MWL) constituent council members who attended the council's emergency session in Makkah.

King Fahd reaffirmed to the council members his personal concern over the league's objectives and work and expressed his support for the league. The council's president Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bin Baz thanked the King for his assistance to the council in achieving its goals.

The council expressed its deep admiration of the Palestinian and Lebanese freedom fighters who are facing the Zionist enemy with great heroism and sacrifice.

In a political statement issued on the conclusion of its extraordinary session, the council urged the frontline neighboring states to open their borders for the regular (Continued on back page)

Habib-Sharon talks on evacuation fail

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (Agencies) — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Sunday that no deal was possible at present to get the Palestinian commandos out of Beirut, because no Arab country was willing to give them refuge.

Speaking to Israeli army radio after meeting with U.S. presidential Philip Habib in Beirut, Sharon said the Arab refusal to accept the commandos was the main problem, "and therefore there is no arrangement, agreement or deal possible at the moment."

Sharon said Israel's worry was that the Multi-National Force which, under the latest proposals worked out by Habib, would take over West Beirut as the PLO left, might serve as a shield or a screen behind which the commandos could go on functioning in Beirut.

While Sharon sounded pessimistic about getting the commandos out by diplomacy, other top Israeli officials expressed guarded optimism.

U.S. arms Israel to the hilt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AFP) — U.S. economic and military aid to Israel has continued at a high level despite periods of tension between the two countries, highlighted by emphasis in the American press that the Israeli forces now attacking Beirut are equipped almost entirely with U.S. weapons.

Since 1951, Israel has received \$15 billion of the \$28 billion granted by the U.S. in arms credits.

In 1982, as in 1981, the U.S. will have provided Israel with aid worth \$2.2 billion, representing about \$600 for each of the four million Israelis.

Of this sum, \$1.4 billion is in the form of military credits, and of this \$500 million will be an outright grant — the broad aim of the aid is to help Israel to keep its balance of payments on an even keel.

Military aid from the U.S. is particularly important as Israel spends a quarter of its budget on defense. For the 1983 fiscal year, the U.S. Defense Department — shortly after Israel annexed the Golan Heights — suggested a \$300 million increase in arms credits, thus allocating to Israel nearly a third of all such credits.

At the same time, the U.S. suspended its strategic cooperation agreement with Israel. The Washington Post reported recently that of 567 combat aircraft operated by Israel before it invaded Lebanon, 457 were American supplied with U.S. loans or grants. The paper added that the 80 Israeli-built Kfir aircraft were equipped with American engines.

Israel, with high inflation and overseas debts, also counts on private aid from America. The sale of Israeli interest-bearing bonds in the U.S. is believed to raise several hundred million dollars a year.

During his recent visit here, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir also said he hoped to raise \$200 million from American donors. Such fund raising is helped by U.S. legislation which can allow gifts of this kind to be tax deductible under certain conditions.

In addition, U.S. authorities have granted Israeli business unprecedented privileges, including the right to sub-contract for U.S. defense contracts. In return, U.S. firms are authorized to provide the necessary technology to the Israeli defense industry.

U.K. MP calls Begin fanatic

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AFP) — One of Britain's most influential Jewish members of parliament, Neville Sandelson, bitterly criticized Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Saturday as a fanatic who had done Israel irreparable harm by ordering the attack on West Beirut.

Sandelson, a Social-Democrat, said the Israeli leader had "lead his people into a morass of worldwide odium and ignominy."

The MP also said he was resigning as vice-president of the Social-Democrat Friends of Israel and withdrawing his support for the Israeli Peace Now movement.

"True friends of Israel do no service by appearing tacitly to acquiesce in the Israeli assault on West Beirut," Sandelson told journalists. "This week, Begin has exposed himself in all his basic nastiness. Rational men and women feel a revulsion for his obsessive attitudes, twisted historical theories and inflexible defiance of civilized world opinion."

Sandelson said: "For the first time, the Western world is questioning whether Israel is more of a threat than a support to international stability and Western defense." He called Begin "a modern affliction to add to Israel's ancient catalogue of woes."

300 feared dead in ferry mishap

JAKARTA, Aug. 8 (R) — Up to 300 persons were feared drowned when an Indonesian ferry sprang a leak and sank in the Makassar Straits between Borneo and the Sulawesi Islands, according to reports reaching Jakarta Sunday.

The semi-official Antara news agency quoted eyewitnesses as saying the ferry was carrying as many as 400 passengers when it went down Thursday on a trip from North Kalimantan on Borneo to South Sulawesi. A police spokesman in Jakarta declined to comment on the Antara report, but said about 100 persons had so far been rescued. Port officials said the vessel, *The Hsarat Mulia*, was allowed to carry 60 passengers and 125 tonnes of cargo.

Ankara shooting toll rises to 11

ANKARA, Aug. 8 (AFP) — The Armenian commando raid that left 11 dead and 63 wounded at the international airport here Saturday was carried out by two terrorists, not three as originally reported, the commander of the Turkish military government said in a statement Sunday. Police said they killed one of the terrorists and wounded the other.

The raid, claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), also killed an American, a West German, three Turkish police and five others believed to be of Turkish nationality.

A Turkish student mistaken by police for one of the terrorists as he fled was seriously wounded. The West German was identified as Herbert Rosanowski, 53, an engineer working on a power plant here since last January.

The American was identified as Jean Bosworth, 60 who American sources said may have been an employee of the American firm Foster Wheeler in Turkey. Sources said the wounded included four children and several women.

The Turkish Justice Ministry identified the young man who was mistakenly shot by police as Sitti Bekir Zenger, an Ankara University student who was attempting to escape the airport restaurant through a window.

Sources said the American woman, in the restaurant with her husband when one of the terrorists came in, was shot in the back as she tried to flee. They said the West German was seeing his wife off at the airport.

The attack began when one of the commandos lobbed a bomb into the airport's international passenger lobby and the other sprayed a waiting room with sub-machinegun fire. Police said they killed one of the terrorists shortly afterward as the other barricaded himself in the airport restaurant, holding 23 persons hostage.

Two hours later, Turkish anti-terrorist police burst into the restaurant, wounding the gunman and the Turkish student. The wounded gunman identified himself as Leon Hekmekjian and said he was French. He was reported in a coma in an Ankara hospital. No identification was found on the slain commando.

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From Jeddah Chamber

Intensive training programs available

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — Intensive training programs which improve efficiency and help employees manage increasing workloads are regularly offered by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) for the head of departments and other management staff.

The chamber, according to Training Manager Hassan M. A. Nassier, offers a variety of this type of courses. They are available not only for management but also in the form of training programs for trade and industrial firms in the private sector. Some programs are sponsored directly by The Jeddah Chamber, while others are arranged upon request from the companies involved to meet their individual requirements.

The chamber arranged a five-day training program last week for 15 persons, including all heads of departments in JCCI, where professors from King Abdul Aziz University were invited to speak on various subjects connected with administration," Nassier said.

The subjects covered by the program included modern administration, behavior administration, connection administration, general relationship department and Islamic administration.

Computer business course begins Aug. 21

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — The Arabian Data Systems (ADS), a city firm, will hold a computer training course in the city from Aug. 21. The four-week intensive course, designed for employees of government and business organizations, will include computer concepts, business systems, computer software and "hand-on" programming exercises.

The training course is intended to give practical information to get a working knowledge of computers and their uses. It offers a blend of classroom lectures, discussion and workshops in which videos, color slides and overhead transparencies will be used.

ADS began offering computer services in 1978 and now there are 150 computer professionals on its payroll. ADS recently opened a training institute in the United States to train Saudi Arabians to meet the growing demand for computer professionals in the Kingdom.

tive subjects were followed by discussion. The chamber invited an expert from KAU to chair the final discussion.

Nassier said the chamber offers English language training program for the staff and also for private companies. An English lab has been opened for better understanding of the language and proper pronunciation.

The chamber also arranges programs in specialized fields such as financial, labor and customs for private sector employees and invites officials to have discussions on their respective subjects.

"We have an agreement with the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce for exchange of such programs and the lecturers," he said.

3,740 cars accommodated in new Riyadh parking lots

RIYADH, Aug. 8 — Two multi-story parking lots were opened in Riyadh Sunday providing a combined capacity of accommodating 3,740 cars. The two parking lots, which cost SR226 million, will be operated jointly by Riyadh Municipality and Traffic Department.

The Murqah parking lot, located east of Batha Street, provides parking space for 2,600 cars in its six floors. It cost SR140 million to build. The other, Dakhnah parking, is comparatively smaller with space for 1,140 vehicles. It cost SR86 million.

Al-Riyadh quoted Musaed Abdul Rahman Al-Anqari, Riyadh municipality undersecretary for technical affairs, as saying that parking fares at the two new lots will be SR2 for the first half-an-hour, and SR2 for each hour thereafter. However, the municipal official said owners of commercial places can obtain monthly and annual subscription to a reserve parking area which will be "undoubtedly cheaper than the daily ticket fees." But the subscription fees will still be determined by the parking department, Anqari said.

No change will be introduced to the movement of traffic around the parking lots, he said. The flow of traffic was taken into consideration before the parking lots were constructed, he added.

Asked if the municipality intends to build more parking lots, Anqari said that several land plots have been expropriated for this purpose in different parts of the capital.



Hassan M. A. Nassier

These plots will be asphalted and any buildings on them will be demolished during the current fiscal year.

"The municipality will then, lease the land to national companies for developing them in a fixed period by constructing parking lots. This has been provided for by a decision of the Council of Ministers," he said. He invited interested companies and individuals to contact the municipality.

Anqari added that there is cooperation and coordination between the municipality and the traffic department. They study proposed sites and promote parking projects which have been completed, in addition to directing traffic, he said.

"We hope that drivers who park in the wrong places will be dealt with firmly, especially near the parking lots," he said. Drivers have now no reason to refrain from the proper parking areas and any vehicle parked in the wrong place should be towed immediately and its driver should be penalized," Anqari said.

Farm grain purchase extension approved

QASSIM, Aug. 8 (SPA) — A 20-day extension has been approved by the Organization of Grain Silos and Flour Mills for the purchase of grain produced by local farmers who were not able to sell their produce during the previous period.

Abdul Aziz Muhammad Al-Yabba, Agriculture and Water Director General in Qassim, said the extension will begin Tuesday and the organization will receive farmers' produce from 9 a.m. until noon.

Yabba said the quantity received by the organization this year exceeds last year's produce by far. About 150,000 tons were received this year from Qassim's farmers. He expressed optimism for next year's wheat production attributing the factors for the increase to the greater preparations by the farmers themselves, the states incentive policy and the trend toward automation and modern irrigation methods.

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

LATA proposed 15 percent hike Arab delegates held increase at 5 percent

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — Firm opposition to any air fare increase has been stated by Saudia, the Kingdom's national air carrier, Al-Jazeera reported Sunday. It managed, together with a number of Arab airlines, to bring down the proposed increase, from 15 percent as demanded by international companies, to only 5 percent.

Saudia even managed to postpone the application of the reduced increase from and to Saudi Arabia and the Middle East until Jan. 1, 1983.

The company was implementing the instructions of Second Deputy Premier and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan, who is also Saudia's board chairman. The instructions were passed on to the airline's manager Capt. Ahmad Matar.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA), meeting in an extraordinary session in Geneva last week, had decided to apply a 7 percent increase in most areas of the world as of Oct. 1, 1982. The increase would have applied to travel in Europe, Canada, the United States, the Far East, to transAtlantic and Pacific air fares, between Europe, and the Middle East, and other areas.

Saudia's delegation to the conference was led by Rada Hakim, assistant to the general executive manager for Arab and international affairs.

The conference was attended by representatives of 80 airlines. It mainly discussed the ways and means to offset losses of \$1.6 billion incurred by the airlines in 1981. The deficit is expected to jump to \$2.6 billion this year, and to around \$4 billion in 1983.

Oil ministers to hold talks

TAIF, Aug. 8 (SPA) — Kuwait Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah will arrive here Monday on a two day visit to Saudi Arabia, it was officially announced here Sunday.

During his stay here, Sheikh Sabab will hold talks with Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani on oil-related issues.

South Koreans in E. Province, discuss markets

ALKHOBAR, Aug. 8 (SPA) — A South Korean delegation held talks here Sunday with businessmen, industrialists and importers from the Eastern Province. Talks were about how to boost cooperation between Saudi Arabia and South Korea and the possibilities of marketing Korean products and services in the Kingdom's Eastern Province.

The Korean delegation, which represents 12 companies, met Saturday with officials of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Japanese team shows designs

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 (SPA) — An official Japanese health delegation arrived here Saturday for talks with local authorities. The Japanese team, led by a former health minister, will discuss the initial designs for a cancer center proposed to be established in Jeddah with Japanese assistance.

Contest winners to be announced

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — Winners of the 'One Million Riyals Competition' organized by Toshiba and the Abdel Latif Jamil Company will be announced Tuesday. Popular Saudi Arabian singer Muhammad abdo will be present at the ceremony to meet the winners. A prize distribution ceremony will take place at a later date at Abdel Latif Jamil's headquarters.

BRIEFS

TAIF (SPA) — King Fahd Sunday received a cable of thanks from Senegal's president Abdo Diouf in reply to the Saudi monarch's greetings to the Senegalese president on the occasion of Al-Fitr Feast. In his cable, President Diouf expressed his best wishes to King Fahd, members of the royal family and the Saudi Arabian people.

ABUDHABI, (SPA) — The United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah has received a message from Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal dealing with current Arab developments led by the situation in Lebanon. The message, which was in the framework of consultation between the two countries, was delivered by Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to UAE Saleh Al-Wazzan.

RIYADH (SPA) — A Saudi Arabian company has won a SR254 million contract to implement the second stage of the distributing networks of Hail Central Electricity Project. The contract which was signed by Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi would be implemented within 32 months.

RIYADH (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company (SAPTCO) will hold its ordinary general assembly session Thursday under the chairmanship of Communications Minister Hussein Mansouri. A report by the company board will be discussed, while the general budget, and the profit and loss sheet will be endorsed. A new board also will be elected during the meeting.

RIYADH (SPA) — Foreigners who came on Umara or visitor visas to Saudi Arabia and overstayed their legal residence period can now perform pilgrimage, an official spokesman here said. The Pilgrimage Affairs Under-Secretariat official spokesman said that the overstaying Muslim foreigners would be treated as per the same regulations of pilgrims who come on Haj visas, after its termination they would be asked to leave the country.

RIYADH (SPA) — A total of 1,036 foreigners who entered or stayed in the Kingdom illegally or expatriates found working for other than their sponsors were arrested in Riyadh during the period of Ramadan, June 23 to July 20, Maj. Gen. Muhammad ibn Ayesah, Riyadh police director and commander of the second military campaign against illegal residents, said Sunday that 502 of those arrested have already been deported to their countries while 344 others are under process. The cases of 190 were rectified, he added.

TAIF (SPA) — A SR253.85 million contract has been signed for the second phase of the Hail central electricity project's distribution network. The contract, awarded to a national company, was signed by Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi. The contract, which provides for covering the eastern side of Hail region, will be implemented within 32 months.

Firms given 'final warnings' in Taif

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — Five companies, involved in Taif's municipal projects have been given final warning for delaying work or not completing it, on schedule.

The warning was served by Taif Mayor Dr. Hassan Hajra, who stated in cables sent to the companies that other contractors will be invited to finish the work if serious efforts are not exerted during a week's time from the date of the warnings.

According to Al-Nadwa, the executing companies will be held responsible for the expenses of completing their projects through other contractors who would be invited by the municipality. The companies which have been warned include Niaz International Est. of Riyadh, Abdullah Abdul Wahhab Est. of Riyadh, Jahhan Est. of Riyadh, Alwan Agricultural Nurseries Est. of Jeddah and Sharbati Est. of Jeddah.

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British Council 'scouts' industries for teacher jobs

By Javid Hassan
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Aug. 8 — The British Council is scouting for opportunities to assist the Kingdom's industries in their training programs by providing English teachers on a short-term basis. The council has already signed a contract with the Riyadh oil refinery to establish a language training unit, while an ongoing contract with the Jeddah oil refinery is working smoothly, according to Graham Graves, English language officer of the British Council.

Graves told Arab News that the council is also negotiating a feasibility study for setting up an English language center for the Ummul Qura University of Makkah. "It's a major study," he said. "But there are difficulties about our being involved because we can't go to Makkah as we aren't Muslims."

The council's current accent on wrapping up short-term contracts for the supply of English teachers is a spin-off from the Kingdom's Third Five-Year Development Plan and its commitment to the development of Saudi Arabian manpower. Last year the council brought from the U.K. about 20 teachers to work with the training departments of various industries. It also organized a short course for the Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC) in Jubail and for the supervisory staff of SAPTCO in Riyadh.

The latest contract with the Riyadh refinery envisages the supply of seven teachers expected here in September. Although the contract is initially for one year, it is renewable.

Taif aid is granted

TAIF, Aug. 8 (SPA) — A total of 15,000 persons benefited from social security in Taif through the local office. Of these, 2,500 cases were granted emergency aid. Ayed Al-Utaibi, Taif social security bureau director, said the bureau was allocated SR60 million this year. Funds will be disbursed on time, Ayed said, pointing out that the royal bonus during Ramadan was already paid to beneficiaries.

"Many teachers have had their contract renewed," Graves said, adding, "the council can supply specialist teachers at short notice." He cited the case of the King Saud University of Riyadh where it provided teachers "at incredibly short notice."

The teachers have helped both the public and private sector in putting together a comprehensive course taking into account the language needs of the trainees' group. They help them in writing technical reports and in improving their specialized skills for which knowledge of English is essential.

The council's English language training center runs a course on behalf of the Ministry of Education. The students, exclusively Saudi Arabians, are government employees working in various institutions like the National Guard, ministries of education, finance and national economy and hospitals. Some 300 students, all sponsored by the Ministry of Education, are attending the course which is of three-year duration.

"This we regard as our contribution to the development of Saudi Arabian manpower because a knowledge of English is crucial to the access of technology and also provides access to career development, especially the supervisory and managerial posts," Graves points out. He said the council is promoting cultural relations. Recently it organized a Shakespearean exhibition and a book exhibition. "We also assisted in providing material for a date palms symposium held at the King Faisal University."

Graves said that there is a growing demand for the placement of Saudi Arabians in training programs in Britain. According to him, the labor market, with its shortage of trained Saudi Arabian manpower, is luring available candidates with the prospect of training abroad.

"Thus most of the technical training that we get involved in is in the reverse direction — that is placing Saudi Arabian students in training programs in Britain," He, added, however, that there is a substantial section of training managers who prefer to have their recruits trained in the Kingdom.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Monday	4:32	4:28	3:59	3:44	4:08	4:35
Fajr (Dawn)	12:26	12:27	11:58	11:45	12:10	12:39
Dhuhr (Noon)	3:47	3:54	3:25	3:16	3:40	4:13
Asr (Afternoon)	6:57	7:02	6:33	6:22	6:47	7:19
Maghreb (Sunset)	8:27	8:32	8:03	7:52	8:17	8:49
Isha (Night)						

Jeddah guide a 'quick glimpse'

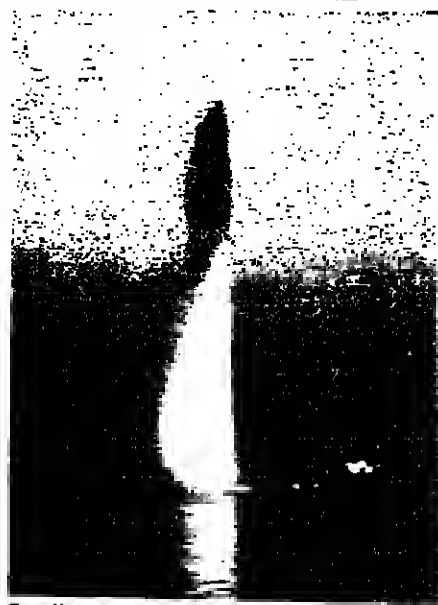
By Ahmad Khuro
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — While the sights, sounds and smells of the city of Jeddah continue to attract the business traveler and the pilgrim, publishing houses continue to bring out city guides. These give a quick glimpse of the city's main areas of attention — shopping centers, bus routes, car rentals and recreation spots — the newest to hit the market is *Jeddah Today*.

Many visitors do not know that, literally speaking Jeddah in Arabic means "grandmother". The newcomer is surprised to see how the old grandmother has been transformed by development into the "Bride of the Red Sea".

A pithy intro by Mayor Saeed Al-Farsi notes how the ancient fishing village of Jeddah has changed in a few decades into a commercial beehive with its impressive north to south stretch overlooking the Red Sea for more than 70 kms and its built-up area now covering about 150 square kms.

The guide covers what is needed in a good book of this kind, with details on transport, communications, banking, hotels and foreign embassies. Also useful to the businessmen are the tips on useful Arabic words, forthcoming events, road distances and



Saudia takes.

While most of the ads are in color, the important road maps have been rendered in black-and-white; there is the usual complement of pictures of the city's main commercial centers. This is the first edition of the guide and the publishers promise to bring out an update once a year.

Security, traffic plans studied

RIYADH, Aug. 8 (SPA) — The Pilgrimage Security Forces Command will meet here Monday to draw up the final touches on the security and traffic plan for this year's Haj season. The meeting, to be held at the Public Security Directorate General's headquarters, will be presided over by Public Security Director Gen. Abdullah Al-Sheikh.

The pilgrimage security forces command will be meeting for the first time in its new formation, approved by Gen. Al-Sheikh last week. It includes Lt. Gen. Jaber Abdul Hafiz, as commander; Maj. Gen. Hashem Abdul Rahman, as assistant commander for

Veterinary center sets Oct. 3 deadline

AHSA, Aug. 8 (SPA) — The veterinary training center here has set Oct. 3 as the deadline for receiving applications from students who wish to apply for the center's upcoming three-year course. Students receive a SR400 salary and SR600 subsistence allowance per month.

Applicants must hold at least an intermediate school certificate and pass both a medical examination and an interview. Upon completing their three-year term, graduates become veterinary assistants and experts on animal breeding. They receive fifth grade certification and are eligible for more advanced courses and scholarship missions abroad.

operations; Maj. Gen. Muhammad Niaz Murad, director of administrative member supervision; Maj. Gen. Jameel Al-Miyman, director anti-narcotics department, member; Brig. Hashem Angawi, member; Brig. Muhammad ibn Raja Al-Habri, member; Col. Saleh Aqeel Saleh, member; Col. Fahd Al-Ghanem, member; Col. Abdullah Al-Baridi, member; Maj. Shihab Khashoggi, member; Capt. Abdul Hameed Farash, member; Dr. Osman Al-Jroush, member; and Farid Al-Jouhari, member.

Riyadh SAPTCO route map issued

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — The Saudi Public Transport Company now has a new brochure that describes all the bus routes in Riyadh. It is available in Arabic and English, according to SAPTCO Public Relation Advisor Marvin Lett.

Each route on the map is in a different color and has all the necessary information and route descriptions about destinations. Along with the road description, the brochure contains important information on transfer points from one route to another.

These new, concise SAPTCO brochures are available at the SAPTCO Riyadh Operation division or SAPTCO ticket booth.

Major cleanliness campaign now underway in Alkhobar

By Gregory Llewellyn
Alkhobar Bureau

ALKHOBAR, Aug. 8 — In their distinctive orange overalls, they have become a familiar sight on the streets of Alkhobar. One thousand two hundred broom-and-shovel wielding laborers from the Philippines, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, and Pakistan now constitute the city's front line in its defense of civic cleanliness.

These Alkhobari employees, whose 10-hour day breaks down into two shifts, from 4 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 7 p.m., began their work on June 20. On that date Sheikh Abdul-Jah Al Khodari's contract with the municipality of Al Khobar came into effect. The SR48 million deal which stretches over a period of 24 months covers the cleaning and sweeping of city streets and beaches.

To support his battalion of street sweepers, Al Khodari bought a fleet of vehicles which include 25 Leach International compaction trucks, 10 Elgin Whirlwind II mechanical road sweepers, and 14 Tata tip trucks. When they are out of use, these are lined up with military precision at a company compound on the outskirts of Thugbah.

Almost as familiar a sight as the legion of sweepers is the assortment of new rubbish bins strategically located about the commercial and residential quarters of the city. Each of the green containers, of which there are now 1,000, holds 2½ cubic meters of trash. Outside the company's Thugbah compound there is a heap of damaged bins which Al Khodari hopes to mend and press into service. As important, but less obvious than the squarish green containers on wheels are the

1400 silver-colored cylinders with a capacity of one cubic meter each.

A six-man management team headed by Project Director John Owen was recruited as part of a joint venture between Al Khodari Establishment and Brengreen International of Great Britain. Headquartered in Chesham, London, Brengreen is a major U.K. cleaning group which was founded 20 years ago by its chairman, David Evans. The company made a major break-through four-years ago when it secured to contract for refuse collection at Southend-on-Sea, a town in the Thames estuary whose council was the first to go private on such a venture. Brengreen's prestige jobs include cleaning the Houses of Parliament and the Bank of England.

Brengreen's work in Saudi Arabia follows its first venture abroad, a project in which it obtained a contract to clean 58 Kuwaiti clinics; starting Jan. 1, Brengreen will expand its operations up north to collect refuse in one quarter of Kuwait City.

For administrative purposes, Al Khobar's cleaning operation is divided into four sectors, three of which are geographical: Khobar-Sunset Beach, Thugbah, and Agabiyah. The fourth sector involves overall administration of plant and equipment.

Two weeks ago 50 laborers armed with rakes and shovels tackled Sunset Beach, south of town. Backed up by dumpers, caterpillar shovels, and tipper wagons, the men restored the area to a condition of pristine tidiness. Every afternoon a compactor vehicle returns to the beach to empty the bins which were sited there in an effort to facilitate maintenance.

Contractor rubble causes trouble

ALKHOBAR, Aug. 8 — Rubbish is not the principal problem in keeping this city clean according to John Owen, project director of the Alkhobar clean-up. Streets in high-priority areas like the city center and residential quarters are largely free of casual litter.

Alkhobar, according to Owen, has fallen victim to its own explosive rate of development. The erection of office buildings, blocks of flats, and private houses has led to a proliferation of construction rubble which spills onto sidewalks and thoroughfares even in the most congested parts of the city.

The law forbids contractors to dump materials more than two meters from a construction site, and it requires that such a site be enclosed. The municipality is likely to show less patience with offenders who pour gravel a meter deep on side-walk or block roads with heaps of two-by-fours. If friendly persuasion proves ineffective, recalcitrant contractors may find their electricity permits revoked.

Al Khodari works closely with Alkhobar municipality which supplies the clout to enforce its own regulations as well as company recommendations. In the case of derelict vehicles, municipal inspectors cooperate with Owen's men to remove public nuisances. Once such a vehicle is identified, it is marked with an 'X' and a warning to the owner to remove the offending vehicle or suffer the consequences. If it is not

removed, the car, pick-up, or van is lifted by crane into one of Al Khodari's lorries and hauled off to the Azzayyah dump which is under 24-hour-a-day guard to insure against illicit repossession of vehicles. Such has been the fate of 300 derelict cars in the past month and a half.

"Don't leave you car parked too long anywhere," jokes Owen, "or you may find it 'X'ed when you get back."

Citizens are urged to help keep Khobar clean by using the bins now distributed about town to dispose of their rubbish.



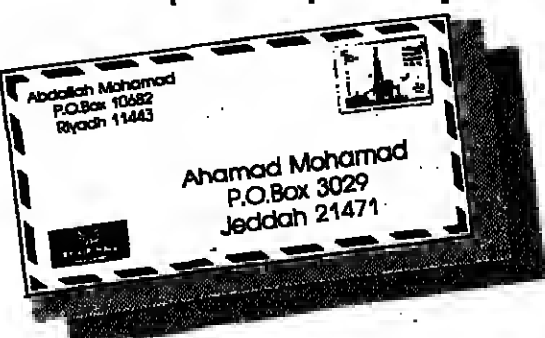
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95501	96000	21634	98501	99000	21694
96001	96500	21644	99001	99500	21615
96501	97000	21654	99501	100000	21625
97001	97500	21664			



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Gen. Zia rules out Pakistan elections

KARACHI, Aug. 8 (Agencies) — Pakistani President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq Sunday ruled out early general elections here and said he did not believe in majority rule.

Gen. Zia, who seized power in July, 1977, after overthrowing the civilian government of Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, told a press conference Sunday that he was in no hurry to quit the political scene. He had set for himself an objective of introducing an Islamic order in the country and would continue to work toward that end for as long as he enjoyed "the cooperation of the people," he said.

Zia, who had promised general elections after he seized power five years ago, said that in an Islamic political system, national consensus, justice and equality were more important than majority rule.

He asserted that his regime did not have "a dictatorial approach," saying he consulted leading politicians on important national issues, but that he had failed to change the way of thinking of some of them. "I am trying to introduce sanity into Pakistani politics," he added.

During the press conference, a senior Pakistani journalist died from a heart attack. Iqbal Ahmad Khan, 42, managing editor of the Karachi-based *International Pictorial Features and News*, asked a question but collapsed and died before he could get a reply.

Zia also said that he has been invited by

President Ronald Reagan to visit the United States Dec. 7.

Zia said the recent visit of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would have no adverse bearing on U.S.-Pakistani relations. In fact, he added, her visit to the United States had helped remove certain obstacles. He did not elaborate.

Zia said Pakistan is not a competition with any country and added he would congratulate Mrs. Gandhi if she had achieved any success during her visit to the United States.

In another development in Islamabad, Pakistan's foreign minister said Saturday that South Asian security must be improved through regional cooperation because of the mounting tensions in the region. "We all have an equal stake in the preservation of peace and security in South Asia," Shabazzada Yaqub Khan told a South Asian foreign ministers conference.

"At a time when crises and conflicts ravage areas in our immediate neighborhood, it is imperative that we join hands in promoting confidence and cooperation among ourselves," he said.

The three-day meeting opened Saturday in Pakistan's capital attended by officials from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives. The meeting is aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among the nations in the region.

If bloodshed continues

Senator calls for U.S.-Israel break

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (Agencies) — The United States should "shut down relations" with Israel if the Israelis do not cease hostilities in Beirut, Republican Senator Jesse Helms said here.

Asked Saturday during an interview with a cable television network whether he meant breaking off diplomatic relations between Washington and Tel Aviv, Sen. Helms replied, "yes... this foolishness has got to stop."

Events in Lebanon, which Israel has invaded with a view to driving out the Palestinian commandos there, have led to a steady escalation in tension between the United States and Israel. But this was the first time that an influential elected official — Sen. Helms being a leader of the Republican Party's conservative wing — had gone as far as suggesting a break between the two countries.

Referring to the bloodshed in Beirut, Sen. Helms said, "The American people find repugnant the continuation of the destruction

Somali rebels claim seizing key highway

NAIROBI, Aug. 8 (R) — Guerrillas fighting to overthrow Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre say they have taken control of a 1,000 km highway linking the northern and southern parts of the country. The guerrillas' clandestine radio station, monitored here Saturday night, said that the strategically-important road was under rebel control and that several villages had also been captured.

The Chinese-built highway goes through the three central regions where Somalia says it has been under attack from rank and fighter-backed troops from Ethiopia, its long-standing enemy.

Ethiopia claims only anti-government rebels of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) are taking part in the clashes, which flared along the Somali-Ethiopian border at the end of June. The radio station said the guerrillas had "liberated several more villages," in the central Mudug regions including Belet Uen, 100 kms north of Mogadishu on the north-south highway.

The radio said the rebels had also captured villages in the northwestern Nugal and Togdheer regions where the highway looks north toward the Red Sea port of Berbera.

The United States, which last month decided to send arms to Somalia because of the current conflict, was granted facilities at the Soviet-built port in 1980.

Saturday the Somali Defense Ministry said the town of Galdogob in the central region had been attacked by Ethiopian troops but they were repulsed.

Fighting for Tigray self-determination

TPLF steps up struggle against Ethiopia

Special to Arab News

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — For the last seven and a half years, the people of Tigray have been fighting for their right to self-determination. Lying in the northern part of Ethiopia, Tigray has a population of five million and an area of 102,000 sq. kms. The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) currently controls more than 85 percent of Tigray, where about 90 percent of the population live.

In the last seven and a half years, the TPLF has been able to withstand six major military offensives launched by the Ethiopian regime and assisted by the Soviet Union. As a result of the front's effective military engagements and efficient mobilization, Ethiopian troops have been forced to retreat to the very few isolated towns along the two main roads which connect Tigray with Addis Ababa.

Recently, the TPLF has been intensifying its activities inside Tigray as well as beyond Tigray in Wollo and Gonder provinces. By moving into the adjacent provinces, the front aims to encourage the people to further step up their struggle against the



TROOPS: Somali soldiers guard a camp near the fighting front about 19 miles from the border at one of the deepest penetration points by Ethiopian forces since hostilities began in late June. Saturday, the Somali Defense Ministry said the town of Galdogob had been attacked by Ethiopian troops but they were repulsed.

Ethiopian regime and to attack Ethiopia's strategic military and economic targets. Successful operations have been carried out in the towns of Hara, Bati, Lalibela, in Semien region. The TPLF's moves are increasingly having political, military and economic impact inside Ethiopia.

In Tigray, Ethiopia's military posts in Feresmay, Edaga Arbi, Bizet, Wukro (Maray) in central and western Tigray have been overtaken by TPLF forces. Because of such swift actions of the TPLF, the Ethiopian regime was forced to abandon a number of military posts including its garrison in the Hawzien town, east of Tigray. During the Italian invasion of 1935-1941, Hawzien was considered as one of the very few strategic towns in Tigray. Hawzien is now under TPLF control.

The TPLF forces have been further pressurizing the Ethiopian regime on the extreme western part of Tigray, near the Sudanese border. Recently, the TPLF forces successfully ambushed an Ethiopian convoy of 97 trucks which were moving from the town of Humera, near the Sudanese border, to Gonder. In this engagement,

more than 100 Ethiopian troops were killed and wounded. Fifteen trucks and one tank were destroyed. Large quantities of materials, including 82 trucks, were captured by TPLF forces. This and other stunning victories have caused demoralization among Ethiopian troops. The increasing number of defection and shootouts among the troops corroborate this fact.

In the liberated and semi-liberated areas of Tigray, administrative organs have been established. The TPLF has taken economic and social measures which benefit the largest segment of the population. It has opened schools in the liberated areas and a large-scale literacy campaign is underway. Clinics and medium-size hospitals have been opened throughout Tigray.

Whatever moves the Ethiopian regime and its supporters embark on, the struggle of the people of Tigray, Oromo, and Western Somalis as well as the struggle of the people of Eritrea will continue. The fight of people to self-determination is the hub of the question in the Horn of Africa. Unless this question is basically and democratically solved, there will never be durable peace.

King Hussein confers with Soviet MPs

AMMAN, Aug. 8 (AFP) — King Hussein of Jordan has had talks with a Soviet parliamentary delegation, at which he accused Israel of seeking "to exterminate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples" in Lebanon, an official source here said.

King Hussein also called Saturday night for international efforts "at all levels to end the Israeli aggression," and expressed appreciation for Soviet support of Arab causes, the source said.

Hussein reaffirmed Arab demands for an Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland, according to the source.

The delegation, headed by Ivan Kebim, vice-chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here Friday for a four-day official visit. Kebim praised Jordan's leading role in the Arab world.

3 Druzes reported slain in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (AP) — Christian militiamen have killed a Druze woman and her two daughters in a fresh outbreak of sectarian violence in Israeli-controlled Lebanon, Israeli radio said Sunday. The killings occurred in a village near Bhamdoun and of Beirut.

The radio said the militiamen, loyal to Bashir Gemayel, also kidnapped some residents of Sidon and set fire to their houses.

An unintended side-effect of Israel's thrust into Lebanon has been the outbreak of hostility between Gemayel's militia and Lebanese Druzes, who make up 10 percent of Lebanon's 3.3 million population.

BRIEFS

KHARTOUM, (AFP) — A Sudanese military commander has accused Libya of fomenting a plot against southern Sudan, which has autonomous status, the *Al Sahafa* daily newspaper reported Sunday. In a report from the southern capital of Juba, the paper quoted the commander of the first division stationed in South Sudan, Maj.-Gen. Siddiq Banna, as saying Libya and another, unidentified African state, were responsible for the plot.

DAMASCUS, (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has received a written message from the Soviet leadership, the official SANA news agency reported. SANA said the message, delivered to President Assad by the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, Vladimir Youkhine, related to the situation in Lebanon and bilateral relations.

AMMAN, (AFP) — Jordanian trade unions have called for a general strike in their country to protest against the fighting in Lebanon and what they saw as the failure of Arab countries to do anything about it.

ALGIERS, (AFP) — An Algerian ship carrying food, clothes and ambulances for victims of the fighting in Beirut left here Saturday for Lebanon, official sources said.

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Those who are unable to appear personally must contact the Embassy by letter to the P.O. Box 453, or call Telephone 660-2916 — 660-2924 in Jeddah, mentioning their exact address in order to send them the necessary documents.

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Bombings, killings planned

Marcos alleges plot by dissident groups

BICUTAN, Philippines, Aug. 8 (AP) — Dissidents plan a nationwide strike, bombings and assassinations in the Philippines before or during President Ferdinand E. Marcos' state visit to the United States next month, the president said Sunday.

"You cannot kill all of us. There will be some who will be left to finish you," Marcos warned his opponents in a speech to a crowd of military officers, government officials and diplomats at a military camp south of Manila. Marcos also attacked a British Broadcasting Corporation documentary on the Philippines, using a Filipino term of extreme insult to describe the television crew that made the film. The president said intelligence reports indicate a nationwide strike might be held Sept. 11, which is his 65th birthday, or during his first state visit to the United States in 15 years in mid-September.

Labor leaders earlier announced a one-hour nationwide work stoppage to protest new labor laws but gave no specific date. On Friday, former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the anti-Marcos United Democratic Nationalist Organization (UNIDO), said groups were planning new efforts to oust Marcos in order to head off a military takeover or civil war. Laurel said there possibly would be demonstrations, but gave no specifics.

Marcos said the government is preparing a list of labor leaders, Muslim rebels, opposition figures and "intellectuals and pseudo-intellectuals" who are involved in the effort to oust him. "I want them to know the seriousness and the gravity of this plot that they are planning," he said.

"Rest assured that the list will be kept intact and we will hold them responsible for what ever happens in this nationwide strike and nationwide bombings and nationwide assassinations," he said. Marcos said he would ask for additional intelligence reports within the next few days. "Then we will have to take preemptive action," he warned.

Marcos lifted eight years of martial law in January 1981 and announced a return to full democracy, but as elected president he retains sweeping powers. He can order arrests, overrule parliament and reimpose martial law if he feels it is in the interest of national security.

Marcos spoke at the 81st anniversary of the Philippine constabulary, a national police force, as hundreds of uniformed soldiers, police and volunteer security agents stood in formation under occasionally heavy rain.

Speaking partly in English and partly in the national language, Filipino, he attacked the BBC documentary, which focused on the views of former Sen. Jose Diokno, an opposition leader. Marcos called Diokno his "political enemy" and referred to BBC reporters as "walang hiya," a strong insult in Filipino meaning "shameless."

Marcos said the BBC crew interviewed him and told him they were going to show the achievements of his "new society." Instead, he said, they featured a rebel leader who was later captured by the government and a rebel Catholic priest who is still at large, along with Diokno. "The reason I am shaking with anger is because it is the first time I have seen Filipinos who are happy they are destroying the republic," Marcos said.

Staff sought for Namibia duty

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 8 (AP) — The United Nations secretariat Saturday invited its staff members in the General Service Category to apply for service in a unit for supervision of an election in Namibia leading to its independence from South Africa.

The unit, called the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTAG), will include "police monitors" who will "monitor the proper maintenance of law and order" in the territory during a seven-month electoral process. The process will involve ceasefire, withdrawal of troops and election of a constituent assembly in Namibia, also called Southwest Africa.

The General Service Category, from which the secretariat solicits volunteers for the Namibia operation, consists in part of guards in the U.N. Security and Safety Service who could presumably qualify as "police monitors." UNTAG will also include a military component to monitor the ceasefire between South African troops and the guerrillas of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The military component is expected to be recruited from U.N. member

countries.

The secretariat extended its invitation in a personnel circular distributed to its members this week. South Africa took the territory from Germany in 1915, got a League of Nations mandate over it in 1920 and has kept it despite a U.N. General Assembly resolution of 1966 declaring the mandate terminated and repeated U.N. demands that it get out.

The independence plan was worked out with South Africa and SWAPO by the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany as U.N. Security Council members in 1977.

In 1978, South Africa and SWAPO accepted it. But though the Security Council approved it, South Africa held back from implementing it on grounds the plan differed from the one South Africa had accepted five months earlier.

In recent months, it has been revived through a U.S. diplomatic effort followed by talks involving the Western bloc, SWAPO, SWAPO's African friends and the U.N. secretariat.

New Colombia president sworn in

BOGOTA, Aug. 8 (AFP) — Belisario Betancur Cuatras, a 59-year-old conservative, was sworn in as Colombia's 77th president Saturday night. Betancur, who ran twice unsuccessfully for the presidency before winning this year's May 30 election, succeeds Julio Cesar Turbay, a liberal. And despite the new president's conservative affiliations, the Colombian Parliament remains dominated by liberals.

The new president assumed office at a ceremony attended by 74 foreign delegations, with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Bolivian President Gen. Guir Vildoso, Venezuelan President Herrera Campins and Ecuadorian President Oswaldo Hurtado present.

It was the first large gathering of heads of state and government from North and South America and the Caribbean since the Falkland Islands conflict between Argentina and Britain.

Dignitaries who attended the ceremony were expected to hold semi-formal talks here

this weekend. A main topic of discussion was expected to be the Falklands war and its consequences.

Washington's firm support for Britain and disagreements between Latin American nations over the conflict have not lessened since Britain won a military victory in the South Atlantic archipelago in June.

Colombia's new president, who comes from a farming family, has been a professor of constitutional law, journalist, lawyer and diplomat.

His political career began in 1950 when he was elected to the House of Representatives, and he served as labor minister. Betancur is a popular figure in Colombia both because of the far-reaching social and economic reforms he advocates and because of his simple living style.

Meanwhile, Colombian journalist Juan Gossain, kidnapped Aug. 4 by alleged members of the M-19 extreme leftist group, was freed Saturday near the Ecuadorian border, a man claiming to represent M-19, said.

Cuban official defects

MADRID, Aug. 8 (AFP) — Cuba's vice minister of industry, Luis Negrete, 34, has asked Spain for political asylum and is under official protection at an undisclosed location, the Madrid daily *El Pais* said Sunday.

Negrete's sister, Barbara Melcom, who lives in the United States, confirmed that her brother had defected and said he intends to eventually settle in the United States, the paper said. She told the paper she had spoken briefly with her brother, a Cuban Communist Party member, by telephone last Wednesday, two days after she was informed of the defection by a U.S. government official.

She said her brother was married, and had two children who are still in Havana. She said she did not know the reasons for his action.

Negrete was under the protection of Spanish authorities against the possibility of a Cuban reprisal, Mrs. Melcom said. No Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman was immediately available for comment.

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ISRAELIS EXPOSED

The funds poured by the Americans to foster Israel suddenly turned into bombs that fell on the American University Hospital in Beirut. Official U.S. government aid took the shape of shells that fell on the AUB campus. The hotels in which U.S. and foreign journalists dwell got their share of Israeli bombs and missiles, and so did the building housing the major international news agencies. The international media coverage of the massacre being perpetrated by the Israelis in West Beirut is confined to the documents that will condemn such acts in future, in the event that one day a special court will try Israeli war criminals.

What the Israelis want from the international press is to portray West Beirut as a city suffering under the yoke of Palestinian occupation and Palestinian arrogance and completely torn apart because of the Palestinian presence. The second request is to make the fighting appear as a combat between a regular army and a "terroristic" Palestinian Resistance. The American press is helping to do just that.

The international press is disappointing. It speaks about half a million people who are thirsty, hungry and ill, because the Israelis have cut the electricity, the water and food and medical supplies, while garbage is piling up. The spotlights have not yet been turned on the assassins of the Palestinian Resistance, of hundreds of children, women and old people. The international press is turning a blind eye to the thousands of injured people, to the innumerable buildings that have collapsed or been damaged. The press speaks about a genocide carried out by Israel in the capital of one of the founding states of the United Nations.

The international press has been sleeping for over 35 years, deceived by the Israelis. And all of a sudden it realizes that it is high time to wake up. It is precisely for this reason that the Israelis are losing their mind. They have finally been unmasked before the whole world.

Saudi Arabian press review

Sunday's newspapers hailed the Palestinian fighters' heroic struggle which they said had foiled the Israeli plan to achieve a quick victory and paralyze the Palestinian commando movement.

Al-Jazirah said the brave steadfastness of the Palestinian movement had proved to the public opinion that the Palestinian cause was the core of the Israeli-Arab conflict. The paper praised the Palestinian steadfastness against Israel's blockade.

Al-Riyadh lauded the Kingdom's relentless efforts to consolidate the Islamic forces and unite the Arab states to collectively face the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The paper also referred to Saudi Arabia's denunciation of forces which supported Israel and highlighted the Kingdom's diplomatic efforts to back Arab and Islamic causes.

Al-Nadwa noted that the Kingdom's condemnations of the invasion and the forces which backed Israel came at a time when it was clear that "certain quarters are planning and executing the Israeli attacks on the innocent people of Lebanon and Palestine." The paper said these quarters also attempted to "foil the U.N. Security Council's efforts to stop the massacres in Lebanon."

Al-Bilad underlined the importance of Arab unity and stressed that it was the only way to emerge

from this ordeal. The paper said there was still time to achieve Arab unity to confront the Israeli dangers which threaten the Arab nation's existence.

Al-Madina called on the U.S. administration to "reconsider its blind support for Israel and abolish its strategic alliance with the Zionist entity because such a pact is killing any chance for coexistence in the region and threatens the world peace."

The paper said the Palestinian steadfastness in West Beirut had proved to the whole world that the Palestinians were not only refugees but also courageous fighters in defense of their legitimate rights.

Okaz said chances of establishing peace in the Middle East were "marred by Israel and its allies which are obstructing any serious efforts to ensure peace in the region." The paper criticized the U.S. stand on the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

"The financial and military support extended by some major powers to Israel is encouraging the Zionist enemy to carry out its expansionist plans in the region," the paper said. It called on the international community to "shoulder its full responsibility to stop the Israeli massacres in Lebanon." (SPA)

Basic rifts block normalization of Sino-Soviet ties

By Tony Walker

PEKING —

Soviet athletes, in their distinctive blue and red tracksuits with the letters CCCP stamped on the back, took part in an international track meet in Peking in early July, the first time in 17 years that Soviet sportsmen and women have been invited to compete in China.

Their presence lacked the dramatic impact of the visit by an American table tennis team to China in the early 1970s, a visit that gave rise to the phrase "ping-pong diplomacy." But the Soviet participation in the Peking competition was a significant addition to the growing catalogue of low-level contacts between the two countries. These range from semi-official contacts in both Moscow and Peking to academic and sporting exchanges. Chinese gymnasts, for example, took part in international competition last year in Moscow.

Does this all add up to the modest beginnings of a thaw in the more than 20-year freeze in relations between the Communist powers? The answer is not simple. According to an experienced Asian diplomat whose country has a direct strategic interest in any movement in Sino-Soviet relations, changes now taking place are of a "functional" rather than "fundamental" nature.

In other words, there is some movement on the fringes of the relationship, but basic differences remain that would make it difficult for China and the Soviet Union to normalize relations. It is interesting, nevertheless, to note developments since the middle of last year.

In June 1981, Li Xiannian, a veteran Chinese Communist Party vice-chairman, told a visiting West German delegation that China would like better relations with the Soviet Union and was prepared to resume normalization negotiations broken off at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Li made it clear, however, that the talks must tackle issues such as Soviet troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and from the Chinese border.

Last October, the Soviet Union proposed the resumption of stalled border negotiations adjourned in 1978. China said it would study the proposal, but has not agreed to a resumption.

In March, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev proposed a reconciliation between the Communist giants saying: "We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations." China's response was to say it was more interested in deeds than words.

In March, three Chinese economists visited Moscow to study Soviet planning procedures. They were reportedly received by Alexander Bachurin, the deputy chief of the state planning committee.

In May, Mikhail Kapitsa, head of the Far-Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, visited Peking. He was received by Chinese officials. While Kapitsa was here a signed article published in *Pravda* expressed the hope that Peking would "find a way out of the blind alley in which Sino-Soviet relations are at the moment."

In late May, a delegation representing the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), visited Moscow to explore trade opportunities. It was revealed recently that Chinese authorities had decided to give more weight to studies of the Soviet Union. This decision was taken at senior levels of the Chinese Communist Party and reflects recognition that in the years of extreme anti-Soviet feeling in China, studies of the Soviet Union were allowed to slide.

Wen Wei Po, the Hong Kong Communist newspaper, said in a recent editorial that China had to "step up its studies of the Soviet Union in order to handle flexibly and effectively its relations with the Soviet Union while adhering to the principles of anti-hegemonism and peaceful coexistence."

After years of almost complete estrangement, apart from border discussions which made no progress and annual trade negotiations, it appears that the two countries are taking limited steps to place their relations on a more normal footing. This does not mean, however, that China is dropping its basic objections to what it describes as Moscow's "hegemonistic" policies, as shown by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its backing for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

The most recent authoritative Chinese view of the state of Sino-Soviet relations was given by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, on his visit to Tokyo when he told his Japanese counterpart, Zenko Suzuki, that there had been "no changes" in the relationship. "We have noted Soviet leaders said they wanted to improve Sino-Soviet relations, but they haven't taken any practical action," he said. "We have always held that the question of Sino-Soviet relations should be settled through negotiations, but the Soviet Union shows no good faith."

While on the face of it this expression of the Chinese position gives little encouragement to the view that a limited thaw is taking place, it does not foreclose the possibility of an improvement in relations through negotiations.

If, say, the Soviet Union indicated it was prepared to withdraw some of its million-strong forces from China's border, this would almost certainly be considered a significant enough gesture of good faith for the Chinese to review their anti-Soviet position. It is doubtful that Moscow under the present Soviet leadership would consider such a gesture. Brezhnev's phobia of the Chinese is well known. But China's leadership is likely to be looking forward to the post-Brezhnev era and may have concluded that the climate for negotiations is likely to improve.

A Western diplomat here describes the situation as "fluid," in the sense that there is perhaps more movement in the relationship than at any other time since the split of the 1960s. The diplomat said that the replacement of death — if it were to take place soon — of Brezhnev could well be a catalyst for significant progress in achieving a return to normal relations, though there is absolutely no chance of a restoration of the cosy relationship of the 1950s.

It is likely, observers say, that contacts will continue to grow on the fringes of the relationship, perhaps developing a momentum of their own which will have the effect of pushing the two sides closer to each other.

The consensus in Peking among Western diplomats is that there is little chance of a rapprochement as long as 45 Soviet divisions remain on China's borders and as long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. But these same diplomats say that the huge economic problems facing the Soviet Union, plus its having to contend with three "power centers," notably Europe, China and North America, may eventually force Moscow into making concessions.

For the time being, Chinese policy is likely to continue on two levels. While acceding to a limited improvement in state-to-state relations, China will continue its criticism of and opposition to the Soviet Union in international forums. (Deftimes)



Begin solves water crisis in Beirut with U.S. cluster bombs!

Rashidiye camp testifies to Israeli brutality

By Arik Bachar

RASHIDIYE, Lebanon — The Rashidiye Palestinian refugee camp on South Lebanon's Mediterranean coast, never much more than a miserable shelter for some 20,000 people, is in ruins, testifying to the ferocity of Israel's assault. Even the long-dead did not escape and upturned tombstones lie amid the rubble of the ramshackle houses which crumbled under the bombardment in the early days of the June 6 invasion of Lebanon.

And it is just beginning to dawn on the 4,000 residents who remain that the maze of dusty alleys will never again be the lawless settlement it was before the invasion. The rest of the refugees are trekking along Lebanon's torn roads, seeking shelter with friends if they have any or living in abandoned buildings.

Yaacov Meridor, the Israeli minister in charge of relief operations in Lebanon, has made clear Israel does not want homeless refugees who fled during the fighting to return to camps south of the port of Sidon some 40 kms away from its border.

The Israelis say the camps were breeding grounds for commando warfare before the invasion and the refugees should either be absorbed in big Lebanese cities or in new camps further north. They say Rashidiye was used by the Palestine Liberation

Organization (PLO) as a big commando base, and was the site of long-range artillery that terrorized Israeli border settlements before the invasion.

The Israelis also say the tremendous devastation here was in direct proportion to the fierce resistance put up by PLO fighters.

Meridor did not indicate any major new Israeli policy on Palestinian refugees in general and in Lebanon in particular. But the English-language *Jerusalem Post* linked his statement with the establishment of a government committee to study means of solving the Middle East refugee problem through resettlement. "Resettlement might now be taken to mean, literally, transplanting Palestinian refugees from one Arab country — such as Lebanon — to some other Arab country, such as Jordan," the *Post* said in an editorial.

The newspaper, long critical of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said that immediate relief efforts in Lebanon could be "a mere prelude for a radical move to get the refugees a permanent home outside Lebanon."

Some of the refugees here have been searching for a permanent home since 1948 when the birth of the Zionist state forced them away from their land.

Muhammad Khalil is 19. He was born a refugee in the camp to a family that fled to safety in Israel's northern Galilee mountain region during the 1948 war. His home escaped the air and artillery attacks on June 6. But when Israeli forces drove PLO commandos out of the camp they found an air raid shelter not far from Khalil's home on a hilltop overlooking the tranquil beach.

"They put dynamite in the shelter and blew it up," he said. "It was clear that my home and others around the shelter would not stand the explosion." Together with his parents, three brothers and two sisters, Khalil now lives in a club house adjacent to the deserted Armenian church which dominates the camp. "We sleep on the bare floor, we've got no furniture left," he said.

In the port of Tyre about 0.5 km to the north, life has rapidly been returning to normal. But in the camp electricity and water supplies have still not been restored. Residents say the Israelis are not extending aid to the camp. Women carrying plastic cans from a distant, muddy water reservoir climb the steep hill to prepare lunch as old men try to sell smuggled American cigarettes.

There are not many men in the camp these days. Some were arrested by the Israelis on suspicion of either being PLO members or active supporters of the organization. Some who have returned are boys in their early teens who the Israelis say were experts at aiming rocket-propelled grenades at the invading forces.

One who has recently returned from a detention center at Ansar to the east is 15-year-old Abbed Mahmoud. He denies having anything to do with the group of some 200 boys nicknamed by the

Israelis "R.P.G. kids" who stopped the advance of Israeli armor along the coast for several hours with rocket fire.

Some 100 meters from the gutted bomb shelter, a family of 12 sits in the only room to survive from a five-room brick and mud house.

In Rashidiye a family is considered lucky to have one room left. But after Meridor's statement, it is unclear whether the few thousand people left in the camp will be here for long. (R)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Monday, Aug. 9th, the 221st day of 1982. There are 144 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1539 — Writs are issued for a parliament in England.

1615 — Second civil war breaks out in France in which Prince of Conde is in league with Huguenots.

1655 — Oliver Cromwell divides England into 11 districts, each with a major-general as governor.

1792 — Revolutionary commune is established in Paris.

1805 — Austria joins Britain and Russia as signatory of treaty of Petersburg against France.

1902 — Edward VII is crowned king of England following death of his mother, Queen Victoria.

1942 — Britain arrests Mohandas Gandhi, Indian nationalist, and he is interred until 1944.

1945 — U.S. plane drops second atomic bomb, destroying half of city of Nagasaki in Japan near end of World War II.

1956 — U.N. Security Council adopts U.S.-proposed resolution calling for ceasefire between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on Cyprus.

1960 — Coup is staged in Laos.

1964 — United Nations orders ceasefire in Cyprus.

1970 — Peruvian airliner crashes after takeoff from Cuzco, killing 98 people, including 49 teenagers.

1972 — Toll of tropical storm in eastern United States is put at 118 deaths and \$3 billion in damage.

1975 — Two river boats collide near Canton, China, and 500 people are reported drowned.

1978 — Truce is announced in Lebanon in fighting between Lebanese Christians and Syrian troops.

Thought for today:

Judge a man by his questions rather than his answers — Voltaire, French writer (1694-1778).

السلامة في البيت

Reagan still in cloud cuckoo land

U.S. dream turns nightmarish

By Robert Cheshtyre

WASHINGTON (LOS) — In a fly-blown, litter-ridden, stinking alleyway, a 10 minute walk from the White House, several hundred derelict and ragged men queued in the clammy heat for a free meal. Their restless, shuffling line provided a chilling glimpse of what it is like for human beings who fall off the bottom of the ladder — ugly, smelly, cruel, humiliating. Few of these unfortunates ever had access to the American dream, but their swelling numbers testify to a dismal decline in the American economy.

A few hours later, beneath the chandeliers in the White House East Room, Ronald Reagan, the man elected to restore that dream, spoke for almost the first time of hardships along the road to recovery. The miracle he promised his countrymen with supply side (or "trickle down") economic has been postponed, and the president used words like "suffering," "painful" and "slowness" which don't come naturally to him, and

seemed to indicate a dawning of reality. Good times, after all are not just around the corner.

But in most other respects, Reagan still resides in cloud cuckoo land. He opened his press conference with an appeal for support for the balanced budget amendment to the constitution, while back in the real world the red ink flows with the velocity of the storm — swollen Potomac. He rode to power on the promise to cut taxes, yet is now endorsing the largest tax increase in American peace — time history — \$99 billion in three years.

He promised Congress earlier this year that he would trim back marginally on defense spending, and withdrew the pledge this week, so jeopardizing agreement on domestic spending restraint. He blamed the Democrats for impeding his economic plans, although opposition to his original budget was equally vehement on the Republican side.

Such inconsistencies led one major newspaper to inquire in a headline over an editor-

ial last week: "What is the president thinking?" and the answer would appear to be "not much". As one former economic adviser to Democratic presidents remarked: "He is shuffling the same old index cards," and the same old phrases keep popping out. There comes a point in any Reagan peroration on the economic where an audience can almost join in like music hall — goes singing along with the star.

"Back-to-back decades of red-ink spending had brought our economic to its knees. Long years of runaway inflation, interest rates and high taxes had robbed people of their earnings, and weakened every family's ability to pay its bills and save for the future."

Unemployment at 10 million — the highest level for 40 years — and countless millions more, like the derelicts in the food queue, have long since given up. Over half young blacks are officially out of work — a gross underestimate of the true position in the big cities. At some time last year a total of 23.4 million people — one in five of the work force — were jobless, and three million were idle throughout the year. Since unemployment benefits last a maximum of nine months a lot of people are being badly hurt.

From Reagan's point of view what is worse is that unemployment is beginning to hit the middle classes. The level among white collar workers is over 5 percent more than half the national average. Fear of losing a job has become a potent force among millions still in work.

People who have lost jobs in the industrial north-east stream south in their thousand to Sun Belt in their camper vans. But even Texas no longer flows with milk and honey, and one can now meet many people in New York, for example, who have made an equally hopeless journey in the other direction to try their luck. Mobility, once the almost certain passport to better times in the United States is now not enough.

Sectors of the economy are badly hurt, some close to the point of extinction. More than one in three steel workers is out of work, hence the pressures to raise barriers against European steel. Farmers are falling almost as fast as crops in a hurricane, many a small business, strapped for cash by high interest rates, is going to the wall.

This economic holocaust of course produces victims; 14 percent of Americans are officially classed as living below the poverty line — an increase of 2.2 million poor people since Reagan took office. One in five children and one in three blacks are living in poverty (the threshold is set at an income of \$9,287 for a family of four).

While individuals suffer, public squallor mounts: the infrastructure of highways, bridges, sewers, water-pipes is deteriorating fast, as anyone who visited a major northern city can testify. Nearly half the nation's 557,516 highway bridges are "deficient or obsolete", the highways themselves are wearing out at a rate that ought to mean 2,000 miles of new construction annually.

Companies are spending millions on rerouting trucks to avoid damaged roads and dangerous bridges. Half America's towns and cities cannot expand because they cannot cope with any more sewage.

The catalogue is almost as big as anyone cares to make it, and last week a Washington-based magazine under the headline "Hard Times" called for a massive public works drive, along the lines instituted by Franklin Roosevelt during the Great Depression.

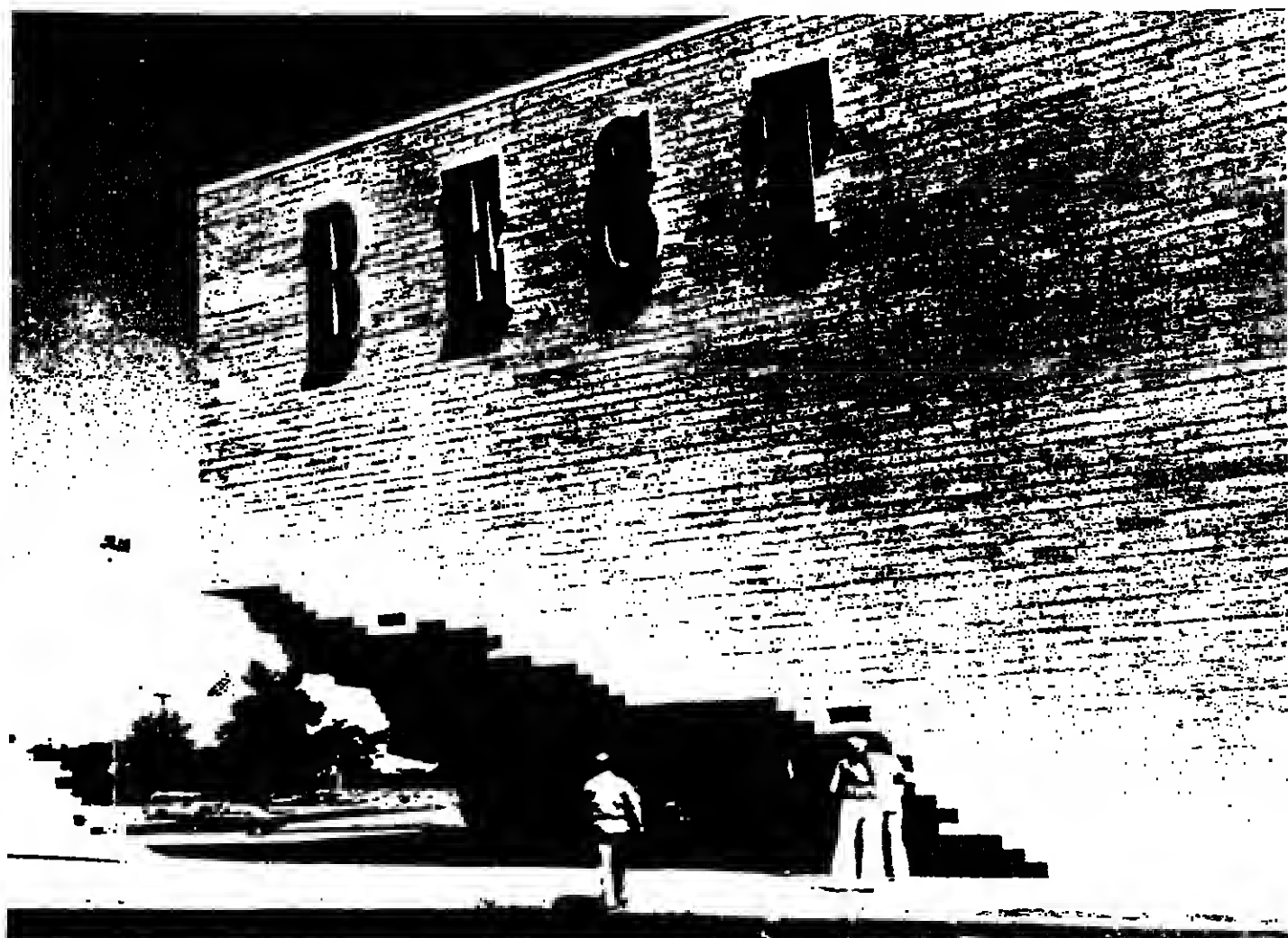
Such is not a path that will appeal to Reagan, who is in the business of getting government off the back of people, but communities can no more afford the high interest rates to borrow money for vital construction than can the squeezed small businessman.

Although the prime rate is down to 15.5 percent, economists fear that any substantial recovery will send it higher yet again, as the competition for spare money heats up. The government itself announced that it will be borrowing \$100 billion between now and the end of the year to finance the federal deficit.

The director of the congressional budget office, Alvin Rivlin, who enjoys a respect for accuracy afforded to few economists, has predicted deficits for each of the next three years of between \$140 billion and \$160 billion, which would make a mockery of both White House forecasts of rapidly decreasing deficits and of all the hot air being expended on the balanced budget amendment.

There are, it must be added, bright spots. Despite a bad set-back in June month, which indicated that inflation might be heading back to double digits, inflation has been slowed, wage demand are down, production marginally up — although industry is only working at 70 percent capacity.

As for the public, opinion polls show a contradictory mood. Very few people have faith in Reagan's policies, but most want to give them more time. Reagan clearly strikes a chord when he incessantly decries the "quick fixes" of the past.



DISINTEGRATION : While most builders strive to create buildings that won't disintegrate, architects in the United States have designed a structure that gives an immediate impression of disintegration. It is part of a shopping center in Sacramento, California.

Despite pacifist campaigns

Europe building anti-nuclear defense

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON (AP) — Preparing for the survival of civilians in the event of nuclear war is a patchy business in Western Europe.

The neutral Swiss have built a network of concrete bunkers and set up shelters in tunnels in the Alps to accommodate the entire 6.3 million population.

Spain, on the other hand, has no anti-nuclear civil defense program at all. "All we would be able to do is pray," noted an official in Madrid. "Nobody here really cares about civil defense and as far as I know not even the government has a proper shelter."

Britain, since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government came

to power in May 1979, has more than doubled to 45 million pounds (\$78 million) its annual expenditure on civil defense. That's only 0.3 percent of the 14 billion pound (\$24.4 billion) military budget.

As in France, Western Europe's only other nuclear power, British precautions do not include free or state-subsidized shelters for ordinary people. The risks of nuclear attack is too remote to warrant the 60 billion pound (\$104 billion) cost, officials maintain.

Instead, British funds are used to build or update a network of 17 underground regional headquarters bunkers for 3,500 key officials. The funds also provide allowances for a 12,000-member corps of part-time volunteers who practice monitoring fallout, do-it-yourself survival manuals for homeowners and local community programs.

Few Britons are prepared to pay for their own backyard fallout shelters at starting prices of around 2,000 pounds (\$3,480). "I think war is imminent," said wealthy businessman Lionel Millett. He has built a luxurious \$200,000 concrete shelter 30 feet (9 meters) deep in his garden — equipped with TV, electricity, running water and a disco.

According to an Associated Press survey, the West European nations doing the most to protect citizens include Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

There is less action — in some cases none at all — among the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Italy appointed a cabinet rank civil defense commissioner a year ago because of an outcry about disaster relief after a September 1980 earthquake. But its proposed new measures are purely for natural, not nuclear disaster, and Italy has no shelters or plans to build any.

Programs in other major Western countries are often dogged by apathy and indifference. Some of Western Europe's increasingly active peace movements and left-of-center politicians oppose civil defense efforts. They argue that civil defense creates a false sense of security and implicitly accepts nuclear weapons.

British Home Secretary William Hitelew recently postponed indefinitely a nationwide civil defense exercise code-named Hard Rock and planned for September, because 20 of the country's 54 local legislative councils — mainly those controlled by the opposition Labor Party — refused to take part.

France, on the other hand, puts its faith in having the power to hit back. "Since we have the nuclear umbrella, we never felt the need to build shelters," said an Interior Ministry spokesman.

France with a population of nearly four million is spending just 93.6 million francs (\$14 million) on civil defense this year, compared with Denmark's 300-million-kroner (\$36 million) budget for its 5 million citizens, and Switzerland's huge \$214 million annual expenditure.

Unlike the French, British and Italians, many other West Europeans are preparing to take cover.

West Germany plans a 3.2 percent increase in civil defense expenditure in 1983 to 791.5 million marks (\$321 million), including 98 million marks (\$39.8 million) in subsidies for shelter building.

Interior Ministry spokesman Klaus Westkamp said in Bonn that West Germany lost its chance to try to protect everyone by not including shelters when rebuilding started on the ruins of World War II.

"But who wanted to know anything about shelters right after such a terrible war? Even with a giant effort it's impossible to make amends now," said Westkamp.

Denmark, after 15 years of falling expenditures, boosted civil defense money 50 percent two years ago. Like the Swiss, the Danes insist on reinforced rooms being included in most new buildings.

Denmark has shelters for three-fifths of the population, contingency evacuation for major cities, and a 14,000-member conscripted defense unit.

Civil defense units, to back up the police, military and fire and ambulance services, range in Western Europe directed by bureaucrats to Sweden's insistence that every citizen is liable for civil defense duty. Last year, 46,000 Swedes underwent training programs lasting one to three weeks.



BEHIND THE SIGNS: Amidst a sea of signs critical of his administration's policy, President Ronald Reagan waves to a crowd from the west steps of the Capitol during a recent rally. Below: Nightmarish creatures poised for a fight in a new action-packed Hollywood film called *Swamp Thing*, based upon characters in a popular comic series of the same name.



Kampuchean refugees forfeit chance of settling overseas

PHANAT NIKHOM CAMP, Thailand, Aug. 8 (R) — Thousands of Indochinese refugees in Thailand dream of reaching this bleak, wire-fenced camp about 160 kms east of Bangkok.

Here, refugees chosen by Western countries for resettlement wait to be told when their plane will leave.

For tens of thousands of refugees Vietnamese and Kampuchean in the past few years the crowded huts of Phanat Nikhom have been the launching pad to new lives abroad.

This camp is the refugees' last step in the process of fleeing on home and finding another.

But in recent months hundreds of Kampucheans living in other United Nations-run Thai camps have been told by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that they do not qualify as refugees and therefore cannot go to the U.S., Western diplomatic sources said.

"Many of the Kampucheans do not fit the strict U.S. definition of what constitutes a refugee, namely a person who has a well-founded fear of persecution if he returns to his country," one source said.

Most Kampucheans who meet the INS requirements are those who worked with Kampuchea's U.S.-backed government in the early 1970s or were in the armed forces before the Communist takeover in 1975. The source said.

"Even those with relatives in the states must fit this definition, and the INS is applying it to the letter," the source said.

A bonafide refugee could bring close family members, including grandparents or unmarried brothers or sisters, to his adopted home. But Kampucheans in Phanat Nikhom said that many others had been caught trying to add cousins or even unrelated people to their listed families.

The INS is currently interviewing about 20,000 Kampucheans in the U.N.-run Camp of Kamput, near Thailand's southeastern border with Kampuchea.

So far about a thousand have been accepted and have reached Phanat Nikhom or a transit center in the Philippines, the diplomatic sources said.

But about a thousand Kampucheans have

been rejected and the number was likely to grow as the interviewing continued over the coming months, the sources said.

The rejections were largely over the strict definition of the term refugee, the source said. "But in any group there are those that don't qualify, such as people with mental problems or liars," said one source familiar with the situation at Kamput.

"It is much easier to tell a deliberate fabricator that he is rejected than someone who didn't try to play games," the source said.

Unless other countries, in particular France, Canada and Australia, will take the Kampucheans rejected by the U.S., they must stay in the U.N.-run camps, where they have waited for more than three years for their futures to unfold, or try to go home.

Thailand provides transport to the border for any Kampucheans in the camps who want to return to their Vietnamese-occupied country. Hundreds of the remaining 57,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thai camps leave each week for the border where many of their countrymen are camped under the control of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups.

Once the Kampucheans reach the border and are no longer wards of the U.N., they forfeit any chance of being considered for resettlement abroad.

The Kampuchean being interviewed in Kamput camp have made the first step toward abandoning their homeland for good and in doing so have run into a web of words that defines them and therefore prescribes their fate.

"The INS is sympathetic," said one young Kampuchean man in Phanat Nikhom who had been turned down, although he had family members in the U.S. "My family and I also had a relative in France, but we don't speak French, we speak English. So now we are going to Canada," he said.

Canada, has waived its normal rules requiring refugees to have sponsors in Canada and is taking some of use rejected by the U.S., embassy officials said.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is urging other Western countries to do likewise, diplomats said. "The U.S. is saying we're not refugees," said a Kampuchean mother of five children, the youngest two born in a camp. "But if we are not refugees, what are we?"



RARE ANIMAL: This odd-looking animal, binturong, is found in areas ranging from Nepal to the Malay peninsula. It is rarely seen as it comes out only at night. This binturong is a much-prized inmate at the San Diego Zoo in southern California.

With U.N. assistance

Indonesia battling to conserve river basin

By Warief Djajanto

WIROKO WATERSHED. Central Java (Depthnews) — The land around Wiroko, a 40-kilometer tributary of the Solo River, bears the mark of stark poverty. Long, deep cracks cut helter-skelter across the moistureless soil, and the rocky, inhospitable land itself has gone bald due to unchecked felling of trees.

About 70 percent of the people live off agriculture, with firewood serving as a major source of income. This means a steady assault in the precious watershed, the area's last line of defense against flooding.

The soil has lost its fertility because of lack of water. Where there is water, tiny plots of paddy fields are under cultivation. But the general lack of water has led to the growing of non-cereal staples only like cassava, peanuts, papayas and bananas the whole year round.

Already, the devastating effects of massive tree-cutting are starkly evident. But Wiroko's flirtation with the danger through deforestation shows no sign of abating.

Wiroko, some 70 kilometers south of the Central Java town of Solo and 660 kilometers east of Jakarta, forms part of the one million-hectare Upper Solo watershed.

With a burgeoning population of 127,000 as of 1978, more than 600 persons are crammed into every square kilometer of the 21,000-hectare Wiroko watershed area. And the population continues to grow at the rate of 1.6 percent annually.

The sign of desolation is everywhere. In Java alone, 800,000 hectares, or 6 percent of the total land area, is considered in "critical condition" based on the population density ratio.

Population pressure on the land is mounting at an accelerated pace. Java's population is 90 million.

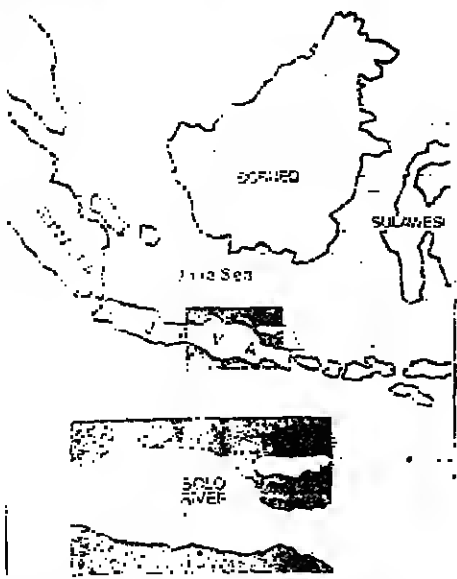
A joint survey by the government and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1973-74 showed that rural per capita income was \$43, one of the lowest in the world.

Since 1959, however, the Indonesian government has been involved in a number of projects designed to rehabilitate and conserve the Solo River basin, particularly the Upper Solo watershed.

Java's longest river, Solo flows 600 kilometers west to east from Central Java south of Solo and empties into the Java Sea north of Surabaya, the capital of East Java.

But the conservation efforts have bogged down for lack of funding and technical expertise. In 1973, the government entered into a joint project with UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to conserve the Wiroko watershed. It was called the Upper Solo Watershed Management and Upland Development Project.

The program's main task was to undertake a



wide-ranging study on the watershed resources and to find remedies for the dying watersheds along the tributaries of the mighty Solo River.

Four years of work under the technical agreement with the two U.N. agencies produced a master plan each for the four watersheds, including Wiroko.

To complement the UNDP-FAO project, the government created the Watershed Development and Management Center Project (P3 DAS) in 1979. The agency's job was to undertake studies on a standard criteria for the rehabilitation of watershed resources, to test and evaluate land use.

Gunawan Sumadi, P3 DAS project leader, told Depthnews that P3 DAS has established four study areas: Solo in Central Java; Cilutung, West Java; Bali and Lampung, the southernmost province of Sumatra.

He said P3 DAS acts as a trailblazer. It develops the rehabilitation scheme for the area, but the implementation of the plans is the responsibility of the local governments.

There are now 35 regions in 21 provinces where watershed management projects are in operation. The government has allotted 95 billion rupiahs (\$150 million) for the projects for fiscal year 1982-83.

As in other watershed areas, the Wiroko project involves mainly the construction of bench terraces on slopes to minimize soil erosion and water runoffs. As a rule, for slopes with an incline of 50 percent, tree-planting is emphasized. If the incline is less than 50 percent, the cultivation of food crops is encouraged.

An example is the bench terracing in the Tapan watershed. Erosion in the area has been reduced from 24 mm to only two mm annually.

Other anti-erosion projects involve the con-

struction of gully plugs and check dams to contain siltation from loose rocks and mudflows from spilling downstream.

Silvopasture development is being carried out simultaneously. This is a method of regreening that combines tree and grass cultivation and the raising of livestock. One demonstration site is already operational in Tawangmangu, a forested resort area east of Solo.

For the 21,000-hectare Wiroko watershed, the government has earmarked 9.2 billion rupiahs (\$15 million) for the rehabilitation of 18,000 hectares of land, or 500,000 rupiahs (\$800) per hectare.

The Wiroko watershed project calls for the construction of bench terraces in 14,100 hectares of land, 8,300 hectares of silvopasture development and the development of 4,000 hectares of agricultural land.

The project also covers the construction of two dams for medium-sized irrigation that will benefit a total of 1,300 hectares. Also to be constructed in the Wiroko watershed area are 194 kilometers of tertiary dikes.

"Since 1979, the pattern of rehabilitation has followed what the people want. If the farmer wants land for food crops, we construct terracing without planting trees," said Afandi Mangoendikoro, director for refore-

station and land rehabilitation of the department of agriculture.

He added: "Every physical rehabilitation scheme must also take into account efforts to develop the socio-economic side. A watershed management program can only succeed if it reduces flooding substantially, if it increases people's income and develops the farmers' skills."

Gunawan places a premium on motivating people to cooperate with development efforts of the government. He admitted that it is more difficult to generate people's cooperation in poorer areas as it is in economically more advanced places.

A case in point, he said, is the felling of trees. Wiroko farmers are taught by extension workers to plant trees at a minimum interval of five meters. Under this program, 2,500 trees would, ideally, be planted to every hectare of land.

However, he noted that in several instances farmers have failed to even plant the minimum of 400 trees per hectare. The government's predicament is how to prevent farmers from cutting down trees before they are considered mature for firewood purposes. But subsistence farmers need firewood to sell to buy food.

ADVICE ON

GOUT CURE

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: Your reply to a reader who asked about gout bothers me very much. I beg you to give this poor man another word of hope regarding diet and control of gout without daily pills.

What do you mean when you say "Diet? If the patient can take it without too much trouble, it's all right." What trouble if it controls gout?

Please! Let this man know all he has to do to control his gout. He should avoid: peanuts and all other legumes. Shellfish — clams, etc. No matter how much he loves them. Raw apples, Raisins, Liver.

These restrictions are no hardship, surely, but they are poison to gout-prone men. How do I know? Because my husband was lucky enough to go to a G.P. who gave him some diet guide to control gout.

I admit my husband still has more attacks than he'd like. But the only time he gets into trouble is when he eats some offending food.

I'll be watching for further words. Your reader surely didn't get the best advice from you. — Mrs. H.

Dear Mrs. H.: Your husband might not be still having attacks of gout if he were willing to take medicine we know are so effective in controlling uric acid metabolism.

Don't blame it on indiscretions in his diet. His attacks come either because too much uric acid is being formed or too little excreted.

I'll reiterate: control of diet is of minuscule importance compared to taking pills which you seem to abhor.

It's likely your husband will continue to have attacks of gout if he doesn't take medication. If his doctor relies on diet only in treating his gouty patients, for your husband's sake, better change doctors.

Most doctors agree that preventive medication is more effective than purine-free diets.



MEDICALETTERS

(Replies to and from readers)

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I'm 27 years old. I'm married to a man 17 years my senior. I was surprised to learn that he had a vasectomy almost 15 years ago.

I've never married before and want so much to have my own baby. We are considering adopting a baby. What I want to know is the chances of a "reverse" operation. — Mrs. L.

Dear Mrs. L.: I'm sorry to say I think the chances are practically nil. Nevertheless, I suggest you consult the doctor who performed the operation. He is better qualified to give you the verdict.

New techniques have been devised in recent years which "reverse" the operation effectively.

A point I'd like to make is this: Prospective husbands should inform their wives they've had a vasectomy.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I am going through the change. I am 50 and it began a few months ago. I've been getting hot flashes every hour or so and several times nightly. They're exhausting. Are you for or against the use of estrogens? — Mrs. G.

Dear Mrs. G.: I'd have to know more about you. Some doctors say NO without reservation because of the dangers of uterine or breast cancer. Others say YES if the patient will take smaller doses and be under constant supervision by their doctor.

Your own doctor will make the decision, depending upon your past history and present state of health.

(Tomorrow: TB controlled by drugs)

By Peter J.

Steincrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

New study on melanoma

LONDON (G) — Exposure to fluorescent light in offices and homes may more than double the risk of developing melanoma — the malignant form of skin cancer which is fatal in about 10 percent of cases. This worrying finding, which could explain many of the strange changes in the pattern of melanoma incidence over the past 30 years, has emerged almost accidentally in a study intended to identify any relationship between oral contraceptives and skin cancer.

Scientists from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the University of Sydney Melanoma Clinic, working jointly on the elimination of "confounding factors" in their study, found that a dominant factor in melanoma development appeared to be exposure to fluorescent light. A separate study, involving a group of almost 300 female melanoma patients and published in the British medical magazine, *The Lancet*, appears to confirm the finding. It also implies that the longer the history of exposure to fluorescent light then the greater the increased risk. Those longest exposed in this study — for more than ten years in offices — have a risk that is 2.6 times higher than people not often exposed.

One of the puzzles in recent years has been the unexplained increase in the incidence of melanoma in the developed world. Geographically the highest incidence would be expected in those regions where the ultra violet (UV) content of sunlight is highest and where people wear few clothes. The frequently quoted explanation of an increasing incidence of melanoma in the developed world is the change of social habits, particularly the tendency to sunbathe at every opportunity.

This has never been a fully satisfactory explanation because some groups, office workers among them, appear to have become much more prone to the development of skin cancer. It may or may not be coincidence that the finding of a doubled risk through exposure to fluorescent light fits almost perfectly the general finding of a doubling of the melanoma incidence over the past 30 years.

Fluorescent light could be the cause because the wavelengths emitted include ultra violet, although the intensity varies widely with lamp designs, the type of glass envelope and the type of cover. Many recent designs are intended to minimize the emission of UV light but there is no international standard requiring the elimination of UV frequencies.

In their report the London and Sydney scientists say that the examination of earlier data has revealed an even stronger correlation between exposure to fluorescent light and melanoma development in men although the incidence of melanoma is still very low these are findings which need more than a second look.

CONDOLENCES

The management and staff of KURBAN TRAVEL SERVICES

offer their profound sympathy to
Sheikh Ali Hussein Shobokshi,
Sheikh Fahd Hussein Shobokshi
and
the Shobokshi family
on the sad death of their mother,

MAY ALMIGHTY GOD REST HER SOUL IN PEACE

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Yanbu 3222616, Al-Jubail 3611900.

Japan embarks upon \$14b project

Orbit exploration shows man how precious earth is

WASHINGTON. (Depthnews) — Space divides affect most people. Space is only 80 miles from every person on earth — far closer than most people are to their own national capitals — but it is so vast that in it the earth is but an insignificant speck of dust.

Yet, the most important lesson from space exploration is its reaffirmation that humanity's fate will be determined on earth. For all our looking and probing of the universe, we have yet to find anywhere as habitable as the remotest, most forbidding parts of this planet. Space exploration has taught us just how rare and precious the earth is. The loss of a species takes on a cosmic importance when there is nothing else as complex or fragile within trillions of miles.

Unfortunately, much of the current thinking about space is dominated by the lawlessness and escapism of the frontier mentality. The superpowers have a first come, first served attitude toward a global medium that is no more their own than the air they breathe or the ocean straits through which they demand right of passage. The urge to escape and move to a new land when things start getting bad in the old country has taken on a new high-technology character.

The space age is the result of a revolution in rocket propulsion. Rocket propulsion technology has been most extensively employed to make the intercontinental artillery now poised to destroy much of mankind on short notice. The ability to warn about control and command nuclear arsenals from space, and to make weapons more accurate and more deadly, is the biggest — but least noticed — space news of the last decade.

On the other hand, space technology in the form of surveillance satellites could serve as the keystone for the abolition of this destructive attitude. Extending this capability and integrating it into arms control agreement is the single greatest contribution space can make to human welfare.

In August 9-21 countries will meet for the first time since 1967 to confer on the future of outer space in the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Unispace 82) in Vienna. The militarization of space is curiously absent from the official agenda. No meaningful discussion of the conference's official topic of the peaceful uses of outer space can occur unless the participants tackle the biggest threat — the progressive militarization of space by the Soviet Union and the United States. While the superpowers have kept those military activities off the agenda, the rest of the world should put the threat of space war where it belongs — at the top of the program.

The desire to gain military advantage originally drove people to use outer space. The first use of space was to rain bombs on distant countries. Then reconnaissance satellites reduced tensions and made verifiable arms control agreement possible. Now the superpowers are beginning a race — for the first time — to place weapons of destruction in orbit. The growing importance of satellites in fighting wars has spawned anti-satellite weapons while Soviet and American military

scientists are enthusiastically working to build space-based energy ray weapons.

The U.S. Congressional Research Service estimated in 1981 that the Soviet Union has launched 858 military and 392 civilian space missions, while the U.S. has sent up 420 military and 327 civilian payloads. The U.S. estimates that 70 percent of Soviet space spending is directly military in nature, with a further 15 percent of combined civilian and military purpose. Counting the share of the space shuttle's cost assignable to military missions, close to 75 percent of the U.S. space budget may really be for military purposes.

The centerpieces of civilian space programs in the 1970s — the space shuttle and the *Salyut* stations — serve important military functions and would probably not have been funded had it not been for military value. In the *Salyut* stations, cosmonauts carry out both photo reconnaissance and surveillance.

The space shuttle was redesigned to meet military needs, was funded due to the military's political clout, and is likely to serve the military more than any other user.

Since their almost simultaneous creation during World War II, the technologies of the atom and of space have been closely linked.

Perhaps the most telling — but least discussed — indication of the motivation behind acquiring space launch capability is the almost perfect correspondence between the "nuclear club" and the "space club." Of the six nations that have built space launchers, only Japan does not also possess nuclear explosives. The two most recent entrants into the space club — India and China — are the last two nations to explode nuclear weapons.

Space in the 1980s is no longer likely to be dominated by the superpowers. European and Japanese efforts, as well as smaller Chinese and Indian programs, are emerging. Currently, at least a decade behind the U.S.

Japan's entry into space is entirely civilian in orientation. It has embarked upon a 15-year, \$14 billion effort aimed to make cheaper and more durable versions of U.S. systems, while a small, much less expensive shuttle is contemplated.

Japan has already captured the major share of the market for ground stations to receive satellite signals, one of several profitable areas today. The powerful Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) estimates that by the mid-90s, the Japanese space industry will be a \$4.5 billion a year business — as big as the present Japanese radio and television manufacturing industry.

While many Third World countries own satellites that have been launched for them by the superpowers, even more own earth stations receiving information from satellites.

China also aims to use space for many of the military activities long done by the U.S. and the USSR. The U.S. has gone to great lengths to involve Third World countries in its Landsat program, heavily subsidizing the export of

receiving stations and providing free training to scientists. Some 35 developing countries now have receiving stations.

The most valuable contribution of space activities is the information they have provided about the universe and about the earth.

Satellites, for instance, are vital because the objects of their study — the oceans, atmosphere and the solid earth — operate on a planetary scale.

Observation satellites could be as important to oceanography, climatology and geology as the microscope was to microbiology, or the telescope to astronomy.

A cooperative typhoon-warning system being set up in East Asia should reduce the area's yearly storm damage of more than \$3 billion. The Philippines, annually hit by four or five typhoons boiling suddenly off the Pacific, will be a major beneficiary. Today's 24-hour forecasts have the same accuracy — 84 percent — as 12-hour forecasts did 15 years ago. Within 15 years, global satellite imagery should enable meteorologists to make five-day forecasts as accurate as the 24-hour ones today.

Remote sensing by satellites of living systems — crops, forests, grasslands, plankton and fisheries — could provide solid trend information on a truly global scale. Because the data obtained by remote sensing satellites has commercial use, developing countries fear that multinational corporations geared up to use the information will gain greater leverage on their economies and enhance control over their resources. Several Third World countries, led by Indonesia, believe that no remote sensing data of a country should be acquired or released without the observed country's explicit permission.

Mankind has a lot to benefit from space exploration with technologies discovered found applicable on earth. These range from freeze-dried orange juice and heat-resistant materials to sophisticated sensors. U.S. military scientists trying to put computers into the cramped space of a rocket nose cone turned semiconductors from a scientific oddity into the basis of a multibillion-dollar industry that is profoundly altering many spheres of life on earth. Photovoltaic cells, a technology that may dramatically enhance the world's energy prospects, were first developed for commercial use by U.S. scientists to supply satellites with electric power.

The drug industry could be a major user of weightless space to achieve delicate separation of complex, nearly identical substances.

It has been estimated that space manufacturing could lower the production cost of a drug that fights blood clots from its current \$1,200 a dose to around \$100, perhaps saving some of the 50,000 people who die of clots each year. Since cooling metals do not form convection currents in a vacuum, strong alloys can be made from metals that are grainy and crumble when combined on earth.

Because the most critical factor in the economics of space processing will be the weight of the raw materials and the processing equipment, the first markets are likely to be for products with a high value-to-weight ratio, like pharmaceuticals and electronic devices, followed by specialty glasses and alloys. Current commercial use of space is dominated by communication satellites, accounting for around 90 percent of the commercial benefits of space. But opportunities for growth, especially in international cooperation, abound.

The idea of establishing a network of satellites run by the U.N. gained official support in 1978 when France proposed an International Satellite Monitoring Agency (Isma). Isma would extend the benefits of surveillance satellites to nations without space capability, permit the Security Council to monitor crises and border disputes, and would lay the groundwork for monitoring compliance with the treaties banning chemical and biological warfare and environmental modification.

A basic monitoring system, however, would cost between \$1-2 billion a year, more than the entire U.N. budget. The U.S. has strongly opposed Isma, arguing that sensitive issues of data interpretation would be impossible for an agency operating by majority rule. The U.S. hard-line opposition — quietly shared by the Soviet Union — reflects a desire to continue monopolizing the political advantage of satellite technology.

The space venture of the last quarter-century has been one of humanity's most exciting technological accomplishments. Its greatest payoff — increased awareness of our place in the cosmos — can be the cornerstone of a new set of global priorities. A Chinese-Indian program for instance, can make sense because they share insecure borders and long traditions of hostility. None can afford arms buildup but all could use space to help solve pressing resources problems. Indeed, developing countries avoid having a chance to imitate the nationalism and militarism that flaw the world's space accomplishment to date.

Now it remains to put space to work so that we can firmly establish that there is indeed intelligent life on earth.

Space Age enters 25th year

By Ian Steele

NEW YORK (Depthnews) — The space age is a quarter of a century old this year. It was 1957 when the Soviet *Sputnik* made its first orbit of the earth and since then, men and robots have walked on the moon, spacecraft have settled on Mars and Venus and unmanned missions have traveled beyond Saturn and Jupiter.

In the blaze of publicity given to these technological triumphs, and most recently to the multi-billion-dollar space shuttle *Columbia*, it is scarcely surprising that people should think of outer space as an adventure only for the richer nations of the earth. But among the scores of new-generation satellites hurled into the earth's orbit each year, a significant number beep their messages to developing countries as well.

Some of them, orbiting under the Landsat and Intersputnik programs of the United States and the Soviet Union, act as high-tech taxicabs by carrying payloads aloft for less developed nations and by providing a host of services for a fee or friendships.

Others are launched by cooperative groups of nations and service their members through a network of land and sea-based receiving stations. And a few, carrying the flags of countries like China and India, testify to a more indigenous Third World capability to step beyond the planet and take a look at the world from a new perspective.

In just 25 years satellites have become as much a part of our world as the telephone, and a critical factor in the daily workings of rich and poor nations alike.

About 150 countries use satellites for weather forecasting. Forty countries have recently joined the International Maritime Satellite Organization and will use a satellite for more effective navigation and sea rescue missions this year. More than 100 nations have used information from American and Soviet remote sensing satellites for ground surveys and mapping and by the end of the decade remote sensing systems will be operational under the flags of Canada, China, France, Japan and India.

The amount of hardware traveling into space has risen from just two satellites in 1957 to an average of 120 new vehicles a year which are capable of determining everything from the weather to the density of grasshopper plagues.

And when the remote sensing sciences are more finely tuned, satellite operators and their subscribers will have an extraordinary range of information at their fingertips.

Apart from the more basic telephone and TV linkages there will be a routine capacity to estimate such things as crop yields and the threat of insect plagues; the location of mineral and hydrocarbon resources and the quality of air and water. Satellite pictures of the earth yield striking detail of the planet's resources and menaces.

By reading the scope and depth of the world's snow cover, scientists can estimate the impact of the summer runoff and predict the flow of streams and rivers from shades of drought to flooding and with early warning, communities on earth have been able to prepare themselves for the good as well as the bad. These early warning satellites are not only capable of reading the birth and movement of phenomena such as tornadoes but of pinpointing and directing appropriate responses before and after their impact on populated areas.

It appears likely that as the cost of satellite technology declines the poorest of the world's countries will leapfrog some of the costly development obstacles and mistakes which confronted earlier generations. With access to highly specific sensing data they will know exactly when to sow their crops, what to expect by way of precipitation and insect pests and when to apply fertilizers and insecticides to maximum advantage.

They will talk with the rest of the world via the heavens rather than lay hundreds of miles of communications cable and they will plot their roads, railways and other infrastructure according to known quantities as opposed to trial and error.

Against inflationary odds the cost of space technology has plummeted over the past two decades. Full-time voice circuits on the international telecommunications satellite (Intelsat) cost \$32,000 a year when it opened with 11 member nations in 1964. Today the network has 13 satellites in orbit, 240 earth stations and 106 members. Telephone channels have grown from 75 to 20,000 and a full-time circuit in 1981 cost \$4,680.

While a country can begin to apply space technology with relatively simple equipment and a few thousand dollars, systems integrated with the various services now in orbit can cost millions. To avoid costly over-purchasing, the developing countries in general need well-trained technicians capable of evaluating the needs and maintaining and applying the services once they are established. And many are nervous at the prospect of so many critical aspects of their existence falling under the influence of a few technologically fortunate outsiders.

Some, like India and China have limited the risk of outside control of their research by building their own satellites and the infrastructure to launch them. But for the majority the only way round the prospect of new dependence upon the traditional technological powers would seem to be via regional space programs; shared arrangements with neighbors who have similar needs; and the outside purchase of equipment tailor-made to developing country interests.

Countries like India, Brazil and Indonesia which have had the wealth and foresight to build considerable space infrastructures of their own, have long recognized the need for cooperation with the outside scientific community and have been working for 15 years within the United Nations to establish international treaties and codes of conduct in space which recognize and protect their interests.

UNISPACE 82: Poster for the U.N. conference on the peaceful uses of outer space to be held in Vienna Monday. Below: Americans recovering the rocket booster dropped into the Atlantic Ocean, east of the Kennedy Space Center, after a successful launch of *Columbia*.



Classroom violence causes serious Japanese concern

By Robert Whyman

TOKYO. (G) — Law and order is still intact in Japanese society, but this nation's much envied record of low crime figures is showing signs of fraying. The sharp rise in juvenile crime is causing the most serious concern — threatening as it does to undermine economic success that depends on a well discipline work force respectful of authority.

This year police white paper, published recently, shows the dimensions of the problem: the number of criminal offenders under 20 in 1981 was the largest in any year since the war, and exceeded the number of adult offenders for the first time, by accounting for 52 percent of all criminal offenses. Shoplifting and motorcycle theft were the most frequent crimes, but 21 percent of juvenile offenses involved violence. The white paper substantiates the view of many teachers that violence in the classroom is assuming the proportions of a major social problem.

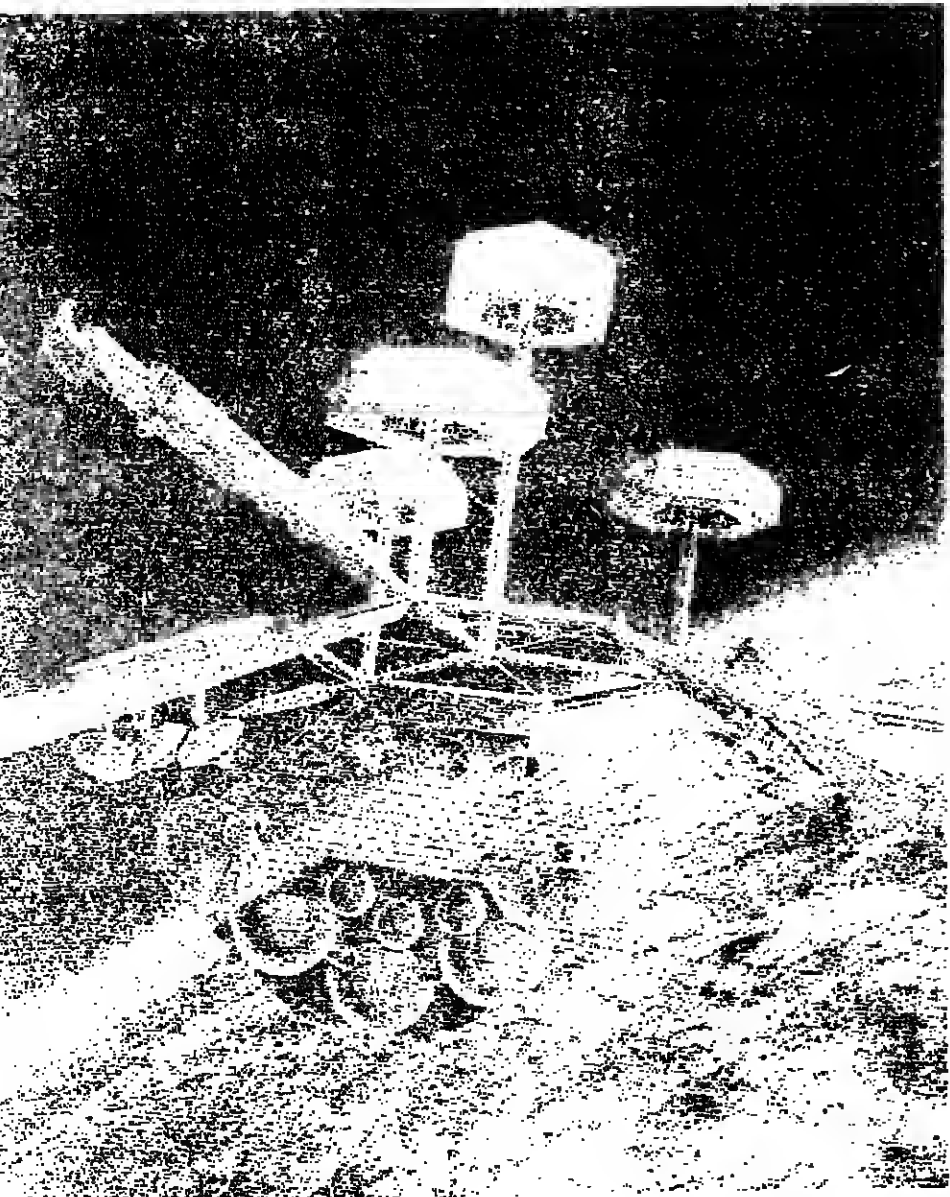
Cases of schoolroom violence increased by 33 percent compared with 1980, to 2,085, and 90 percent of these cases involved junior high school pupils (that is, in the 12-15 age group). A total of 943 school teachers were victims of assault, double the number in 1980. Three times as many junior high school pupils were involved in violent acts against teachers compared with 1975, though the number of violent offenders among pupils of senior high school has remained fairly steady. A large number of such incidents are believed to go unreported because of schools' reluctance to bring in police.

A recent survey by the prime ministers office proffered the disturbing revelation that one in three junior and senior high

school pupils in Japan felt an urge to kick or beat their teachers — though fortunately the majority restrain themselves. Still, as educators have remarked in the press, even ten years ago an act of violence by a Japanese pupil against his teacher was virtually unthinkable. The rapid rise in juvenile delinquency, and especially classroom violence, is attributed by the white paper to the weakening of discipline in the home, and the bad influence of the social environment — a reference to the unremitting diet of violence in the gruesome comic books and on television.

The white paper points out that the proportion of juvenile delinquency cases in the total number of crimes is higher in Japan than in Japan than in either the United States or West Germany.

However, the problem needs to be put into perspective. Although crime on the whole is on a rise in Japan, it is still considerably lower than in other industrialized nations. Tokyo is still one of the safest capitals in the world, the city police chief says with understandable pride. Koichi Shimoinaba, superintendent general of the 44,000 strong metropolitan police attributes the good law and order situation in Japan to its homogeneous society and tightly knit social structure. And he stresses the importance of community policing: Hundreds of police boxes located throughout the city allow close liaison between police and residents. "Our men are given responsibility for an area where they quickly get to know all the people," Shimoinaba told correspondents recently. "They make regular calls on households and in this way find out what ever is going on in the neighborhood." He added: "Of course they pay due attention to the people's human rights."



SPACE COLONY — This conceptual design of a space colony features artificial gravity living quarters and control center, three zero-gravity modules for scientific, commercial and military applications and three tetrahedral beam platforms which are all interconnected by "shirt sleeve" air tubes. Each platform is positioned to allow line-of-sight communications while leaving open flight paths for shuttles and other space vehicles. Lockheed Missiles and Space Company has developed graphite-epoxy space columns that could provide the technology for developing such a space colony.

Republican row over tax hike surfaces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has angered some of his staunchest conservative allies by throwing his support behind the biggest tax increase bill in U.S. history.

The White House and the dissident conservatives are trying to portray the dispute as a family feud, but one political opponent gleefully describes it as "one hell of a brawl."

Two dozen Republican conservatives, including former top Reagan aides Lyn Nofziger and Martin Anderson, are at odds with the president over his endorsement of a tax bill designed to raise nearly \$100 billion over three years.

According to the White House, President Reagan is postponing a two-week holiday on his California ranch to lobby for the tax legislation. He was to leave next Wednesday.

Just one year ago Congress handed Reagan a major victory when it approved his three-year income tax cut plan intended to spur production and bring about an economic recovery. But a year later the recession is still severe and, partly because of lost revenue due to the tax cuts, projected deficits have soared to record levels of well over \$100 billion.

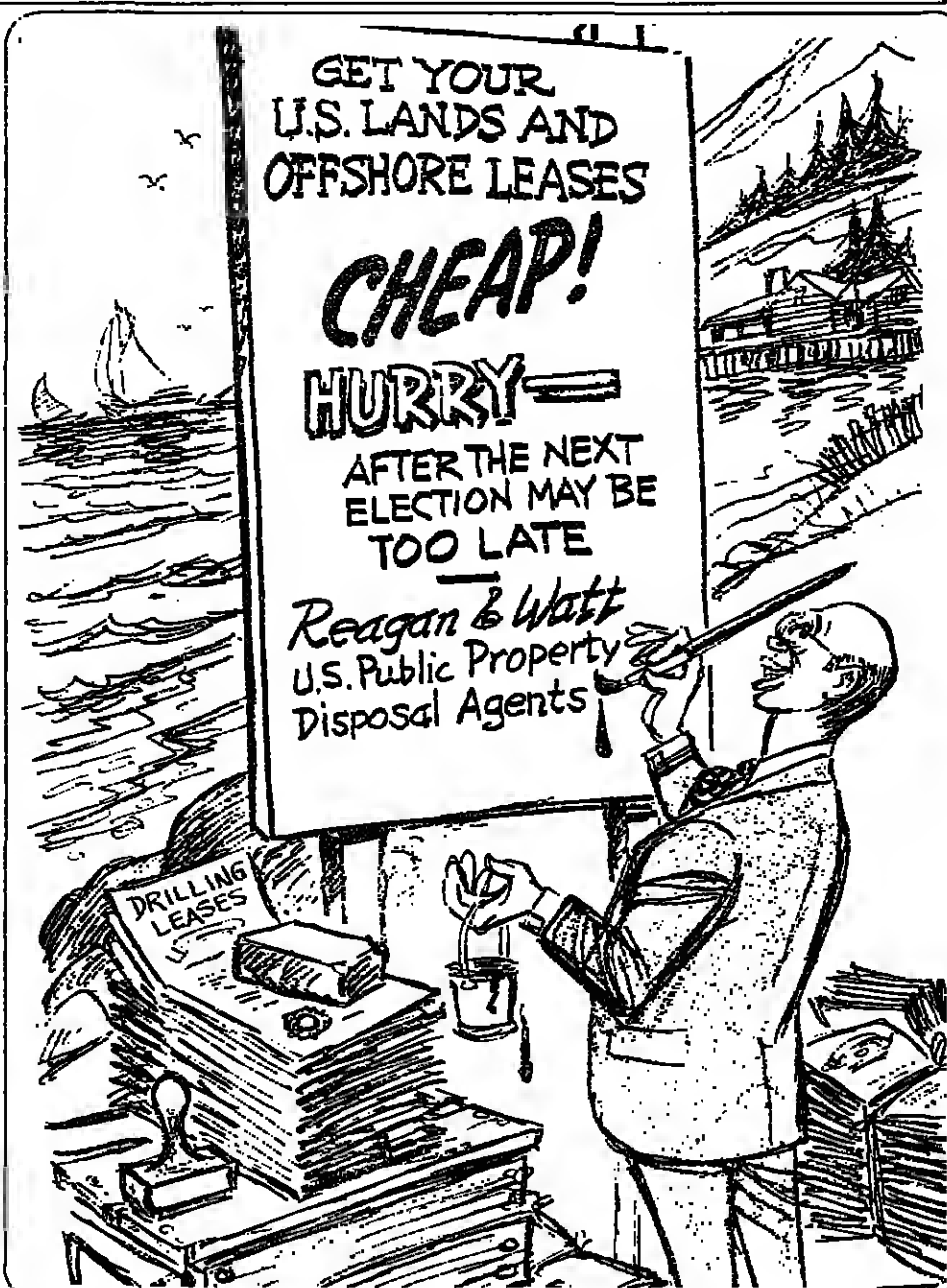
Reagan says the tax increase is needed to help reduce the deficits, which have put upward pressure on interest rates and have worried financial markets. But the conservatives accuse him of reneging on his original tax reduction plan.

BMW's exports touch new high

MUNICH, Aug. 8 (SP) — The automobile industry in the Western world has been facing difficulties, but BMW AG was able to increase its production, sales and turnover, and to register a considerable profit, the company's spokesman said here.

Eberhard V. Kuenheim, chairman of the board of BMW, said the firm recorded a 3 percent rise in automobile output and 13 percent jump in motorcycles production compared to 1980. On a world-wide basis, i.e. including the foreign subsidiaries, BMW's turnover increased by 17.6 percent to 9.5 billion DM, that of the AG alone by 13.4 percent to 7.8 billion DM.

Exports accounted for approximately 60 percent of automobile sales and 66 percent of motorcycles sales. In Europe demand is stagnating at last year's depressed level, with a further decline in new registrations in the Federal Republic.



From Cyprus airport

MEA to resume operations

NICOSIA, Aug. 8 (AP) — Middle East Airlines (MEA), Lebanon's flag carrier, will resume its flights from Larnaca Airport after it was forced to suspend operations as a result of Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon and the closure of Beirut International Airport, the English-language Cyprus Mail reported Sunday.

"We are satisfied and grateful to both the Cyprus authorities and Cyprus Airways," MEA senior vice president Sami Rababy was quoted by the newspaper as saying. He confirmed the agreement for MEA to use facilities at Larnaca International Airport had been finalized.

According to the arrangement, MEA will pick up and land passengers booked to or from Lebanon at Larnaca. Travelers will have to use the sea route from the Christian port of Jounieh to reach Cyprus.

MEA lost five planes while six of its jets are grounded as a result of heavy shelling of Beirut Airport which is in close proximity to Palestinian refugee camps. Israeli forces now control the paralyzed facility which has been closed since June 7.

Salim Salam, MEA general manager, said recently in an interview with the Lebanese English-language magazine *Monday Morning* that Beirut Airport is estimated to be losing between 40 to 50 million Lebanese pounds (approximately \$8 to 10 million) per month as a result of the closure.

He said MEA had 13 aircraft abroad, three Boeing 747 Jumbo jets and ten 707's. Some have been leased or chartered by other airlines.

MEA, before June 6, had 24 operational aircraft with services to Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Vietnamese wilt under spiralling inflation

HANOI, Aug. 8 (AP) — Vietnam, which has barely seen the threat of shortages recede, now faces the curse of spiralling inflation after its economic liberalization.

Westerners estimate that food prices went up by 327 percent between April, 1981 and January, 1982, and that about 80 percent of the household budget now goes to food, compared with 20 percent in Europe.

Over the same period, however, civil servants' salaries merely doubled as a result of the provisional introduction of a salaries-linked cost of living bonus. Inevitably, money is being printed in excessive quantities, fuelling inflation to its present astronomical level.

The exchange rate with the dollar last week reached 120 dong a dollar on the black market as compared with 9.5 dong officially. The Vietnamese currency had already undergone a massive devaluation in July last year.

The average salary, including bonuses, is

estimated at about 200 dong a month, or about the price of two packets of cigarettes. A visit to the central market of Dong Xuan in Hanoi — the busy, bustling commercial heart of the city — shows that since the lifting of the controls on private business, the small stalls have filled up but that the prices have gone through the roof.

Tea, the national drink, at three dong for 50 grams now costs 10 times what it did last year. Eggs cost four dong each against 1.5 dong a year ago and a chicken has gone up from 60 to 100 dong a kilo.

A pullover made of synthetic wool costs 300 dong — or about \$30 at the official rate — and a bad shirt costs 190 dong — nearly one month's salary. The struggle for subsistence is the daily preoccupation of three-quarters of the population and the hopes raised by the economic liberalization have quickly been dashed.

It is only business that offers the chance of a decent life and a class of "nouveau riche"

has formed, increasing the inequalities between the private and the public sector.

Jeans at 1,400 dong each find buyers and the most recent Honda-70 motorcycle is on the streets. Poverty in Vietnam is no longer fairly spread out, as the authorities used to be claiming.

No steps are being taken to cope with unemployment, which officially is non-existent. Press reports, however, say that 23.8 percent of the population estimated at around 26 million are in search of their first job. So there are some six million unemployed under the age of 30, without counting those who are underemployed.

Prices in the state shops themselves are based on the free market and the price notices of June, 1981, have done nothing to solve the inflation problem.

The quota system for the sale of raw materials at a set price is no longer playing a regulating role due to shortages of some products and irregular deliveries from abroad.

EEC unveils plan to aid members

ATHENS, Aug. 8 (AP) — Lorenzo Natali, deputy chairman of the European Commission, outlined the European Economic Community's plans to increase special funding for the poorer Mediterranean regions within the Common Market.

"The commission has adopted a preliminary report as a basis for talks which will, by the end of the year, receive concrete proposals for Mediterranean areas from member countries," Natali told a news conference.

He said 10 million European currency units would be made available from funds for development programs in the community's southern belt, which is heavily dependent on tourism and agriculture for its income.

"We have to give emphasis to technical and administrative education, which is essential for building of Mediterranean economies," he said.

Natali, on the first stop on a tour of EEC capitals, held talks with Agriculture Minister Nostas Simitis.

In a recent memorandum on future relations with the Common Market, Greece proposed the EEC should set up a special Mediterranean fund.

Mexico leads in U.S. oil sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP) — Mexico was the largest supplier of U.S. oil imports in June, as it was in May, according to an industry journal.

Oil User News reported in its current issue that Mexico supplied 22.2 percent of U.S. imports in June, compared with 17 percent from Saudi Arabia, traditionally the largest single source for U.S. oil imports. Britain accounted for 13.2 percent of June imports. U.S. imports from Mexico in June were 27 million barrels, out of a total of 14 million barrels. In June 1981, U.S. imports totaled 15 million barrels.

For Asian countries

Farm information-sharing spells prosperity

LOS BANOS, Aug. 8 (Depthnews) — A new agricultural information order has taken shape in Asia.

It was born out of the realization of countries in the region that for research results to be fully utilized in concerted food production campaigns, a viable documentation and information system supportive of such thrust should be devised.

In times past, Asian nations were concerned mainly in developing their own agricultural information systems. But the past few decades saw Asian countries setting up information-sharing mechanisms to backstop their agricultural and rural development programs.

In 1969, for instance, the Philippine-based Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) proposed the establishment of a regional documentation center on the campus of the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (UPLB). SEARCA's host institution, about 50 kilometers south of Manila.

SEARCA eventually set up the Agricultural Information Bank for Asia (AIBA) with a financial grant from Canada's International Development Research Center.

At about the same time that AIBA was being launched, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was developing its International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) project. AIBA was later designated as the AGRIS regional input center for Southeast Asia.

Phase I of the development period of AIBA started in October 1974 and ended in August 1975. Phase II covered the period from September 1975 to September 1978. Phase III, which has been programmed for three years, began in September 1979.

The AIBA network had nine country participants during Phase II. It was subsequently reduced to eight countries, five of which are members of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO). SEARCA's mother organization.

The national centers (NCs) in SEAMEO countries are the libraries of the UPLB, Kasetsart University in Thailand, National University of Singapore, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia and Indonesia's National Library for the Agricultural Sciences. Those in non-SEAMEO states are the Korean Scientific and Technological Information Center (KORSTIC) with assistance from the Korean Office of Rural Development, Hong Kong Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Bangladesh National Scientific and Technological Documentation (BANSDOC) and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC).

How does the AIBA network operate? In each of the member countries, an AGRIS input center is designated by the government. A national network of agricultural institutions which acts as sub-centers is also organized. These sub-centers regularly send to the

NCs copies of all relevant documents.

The NC enters the bibliographic records of these documents and submits these worksheets to AIBA every month. AIBA edits these worksheets and transfers them in machine-readable form. Inputs which are relevant to AGRIS are sent to Vienna, Austria for processing. Since 1974, AIBA has contributed about 39,000 bibliographic literature to AGRIS.

AGRIS merges and sorts the AIBA input together with the world input and generates the AGRIS monthly date base called AGRINDEX.

Meanwhile, at AIBA the input of each NC and inputs of countries from other parts of the world relevant to Asia are merged and sorted. The output is the AIBA data base called AGRISASIA.

In recent years, there had been suggestions to decentralize AIBA's operations. In response, the AIBA consultative committee discussed the matter in its regular meetings. The committee, composed of the NC heads, was formed in 1978 to serve as the policy making body that decides AIBA's projects and directions.

The ongoing decentralization program aims to enable the NCs to assume a more active role in disseminating information and thus

eventually help meet the information needs of the respective countries.

AIBA's bibliographic operations have been computerized since 1977. Three sub-systems were developed, namely: input, bibliographic production and information retrieval.

At present, most of the bibliographic projects are fully automated. Such projects are AGRISASIA, National Bibliographies, Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), Inquiry-Answering Service, Winged Bean Information Service, and Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS).

A bibliography of, for and by the region, AGRISASIA is the first of its kind in Southeast Asia to control agricultural literature in a cooperative manner. It is an example of regional cooperation in scientific documentation.

National bibliographies came out of the success of AGRISASIA. Culled from AGRISASIA tapes, bibliographies for the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia have been published. The annual series contains the four countries' input appearing in previous issues of AGRISASIA.

AIBA's SDI service gives scientists, researchers and graduate students a quarterly list of citations in their areas of interest.

The rich tighten credit screw

LONDON, Aug. 8 (ONS) — Rich countries are getting meaner — official. According to figures released by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the world's industrial countries cut development aid to poor countries in 1981 by 4 percent, from \$26 billion to \$25 billion.

This cut means the postponement of many development projects. Developing countries had been pinning hopes on receiving more rather than less aid, with the World Bank estimating that aid would rise in 1981 to over \$30 billion.

But it seems that industrial countries on the whole decided to keep more wealth for themselves. In 1981 they contributed, on average 0.35 percent of their Gross National Product (GNP) to poor countries, whereas in 1980 they gave 0.38 percent.

The irony of the 0.35 percent figure is that it is exactly half the level that the United Nations believes is needed if developing countries are to effectively fight poverty.

The United States cut its aid by the largest amount of any industrial country, from 0.27 percent of GNP in 1980 to 0.2 percent in 1981. The cut was almost entirely because the Reagan Administration halved its contribution to multilateral agencies such as the World Bank's International Development Association.

Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Norway all gave less aid as a percentage of GNP. Norway actually gave more cash to the poor — but its GNP rose faster than its aid. In

1981, however, Norway was still one of the top three aid performers, giving 0.82 percent of GNP to developing countries.

Top in the world league aid table was the Netherlands which last year increased aid from 1.03 of GNP to 1.08 percent. This marked the seventh consecutive year that the Dutch have surpassed the UN's 0.7 percent target level.

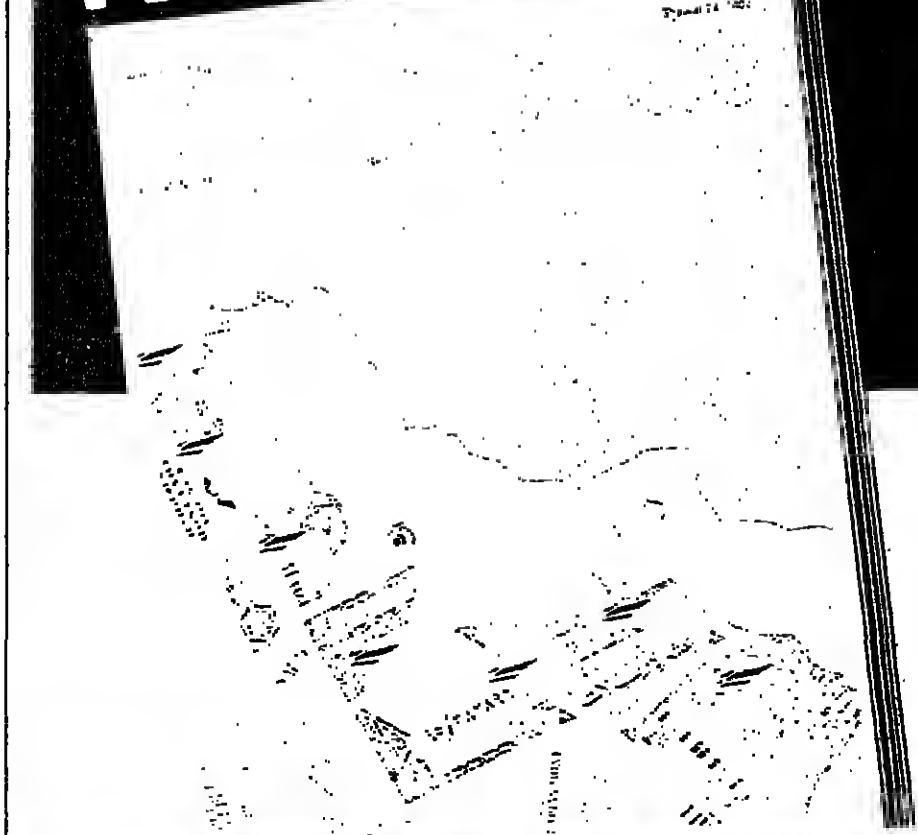
Other donor countries also increased aid. Sweden's aid rose to 0.83 percent of GNP. But the most spectacular increase came from Austria which increased its aid by 120 percent — to 0.48 percent of GNP.

Suez revenues set at \$1.25b

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (AP) — The chairman of the Suez Canal Authority Moshour Avved Mashour Sunday said that the canal's revenue will reach a \$1.25 billion by 1983 and \$2.5 billion in the year 1990, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

Since the resumption of navigation in the canal in 1975, the growth rate of the revenue was between 7 percent and 12 percent, with the exception of the year 1981 when it exceeded 23 percent after the end of the first term of developing the canal. Mashour said in a statement. Suez Canal revenues for 1980-81 were \$800 million.

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Government oil revenues are slackening in the Gulf states, but the income and profits of banks and other financial bodies are soaring. The strength of Arab financial institutions is helping to spur development projects in the region and expanding regional control of oil income. Page 18

The state hydrocarbons group Petromin has approved two new domestic refineries that will make the Kingdom self-sufficient in refined products. Sites have been chosen in the Central and Southern Provinces. Page 4

Fire on a Greek cargo ship off the Saudi coast in May dumped tons of foodstuffs into the Red Sea. The incident provided the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Agency with the first test of its newly formulated marine emergency contingency plan for oil spills and other sea disasters. Page 6

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OLAYAT

As government falls

Italy's economy in shambles

ROME, Aug. 8 (AFP) — Italy, wracked by scandal over Vatican involvement in the crash of the Ambrosiano Bank, was pushed into deeper crisis this weekend with the collapse of the government.

This time the government 41st post-war administration, fell because the main Socialist and Christian Democratic coalition partners fell out over the Republican prime minister's bold austerity program aimed at straightening out the nation's finances.

The last change of government, which brought Giovanni Spadolini down was itself the result of a political and financial scandal — known as sindona affair — involving a right-wing Masonic Lodge, alleged influence peddling and financial fraud.

As the seven Socialist ministers prepared to cut their links with the government on Saturday, banking officials announced that they were cutting loose the troubled past of the Ambrosiano Bank.

The house of Ambrosiano — Italy's biggest private bank — will open for business Monday.

Japan carmakers go for tie-ups with a bang

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP) — Gone are the days when Japan's 11 automakers could make cars at home and export as many as possible. Now Japanese auto executives are signing agreements at a jitterbug tempo, promising to build cars or parts for American and European firms, planning factories abroad and forming joint ventures.

Japanese companies produced more than 11 million vehicles in 1981 and exported more than 6 million. But quotas adopted or urged by unemployment-plagued foreign governments have effectively bottled up export growth, forcing the Japanese to adopt a more international outlook.

In addition, the high cost of technological development has forced even some giant firms to sign joint venture agreements for smaller automakers, these deals can be the key to survival.

An American official based in Japan says the main reason for the recent rash of joint ventures between Japanese and United States firms is U.S. Congressional pressure on Japan to curtail its auto exports, or face a protectionist reaction — such as a requirement that a certain percentage of parts in cars

Franc seen facing devaluation anew

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AFP) — The French franc will be devalued by about eight percent against the mark, when the European Monetary System (EMS) is next realigned, Lloyds Bank here has forecast.

Lloyds, one of Britain's four main clearing houses, says realignment would involve a devaluation of about five percent for the franc, and a three percent revaluation of the mark, but added that this was not likely before the first quarter of next year. Forecast also said that the Dutch guilder would rise but that the lire would be devalued.

The bank said the mark would firm slightly against the dollar by next summer, but that the strongest currency would be Swiss franc because Switzerland would have a large balance of payments surplus of about \$4 billion in 1982 against \$2.5 billion in 1981.

The Swiss franc is likely to rise by about 15 percent against the dollar and mark in the year to June 1983, the currency report said. Sterling could fall to \$1.78 in the next few months because of lower British interest rates, but could recover to about \$1.85 in the middle of next year as oil prices firm.

day under a new name. In short the economy is in a mess, and many people here believe that Spadolini would still be in office if he had not tried to put the nation's financial affairs on the straight and narrow path.

The Socialists pulled out of the government in protest at the way the government lost a parliamentary vote. This vote was held on a Socialist bill to increase the tax burden on oil companies as part of the austerity program that will hit hard at the man in the street.

The austerity measures are aimed at curbing a huge budget deficit which is one of the main causes of the country's economic malaise.

If moves to form a new administration are unsuccessful, parliament could be dissolved and an early general election called. This in turn would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the authorities to come to grips with the economy.

It now seems unlikely that the budget deficit can be contained this year within the government's target of 63,000 thousand million lire (\$45 billion).

The government had hoped to reduce the

inflation rate from 18 percent in 1981 to 16 percent this year, but now this looks doubtful. By the end of the year, state borrowings will work out at six million lire.

But measures to increase company taxes and to reduce spending on health and on unemployment benefits are now in abeyance. In Italy, the unemployed can claim up to 92 percent of their pay for three years. By contrast those austerity measures introduced before the government fell have caused discontent at every level.

Motorists dislike increases in petrol taxes, and the auto industry fears the effect this must have on sales. The traders opposed to increased sales taxes, and have protested against tight checks by officials watching for tax evasion.

Employers are worried both by the increase in their social security contributions and the uncertainty over government's plans and would like the authorities to give approval for abolition of the linkage between the rise in the cost of living and automatic pay increases.

idle GM plant, possibly at Fremont, California, to build about 200,000 small-model cars a year.

One of GM's existing pacts is with Isuzu Motors, which will make about 200,000 small cars in 1984 at a production cost that analysts say GM cannot match in the U.S. Daihatsu Motors, partly owned by Toyota, will supply "knockdown" cars that will be assembled at a GM joint venture in Australia. Isuzu also acted as matchmaker to introduce GM to Suzuki Motor Corp., the industry leader in mini-car technology.

Isuzu, a leading truckmaker here, also signed distribution and sales agreements with GM for the Pacific and European markets, allowing Isuzu to market cars and trucks through GM sales points. A joint venture between GM and Fujiwara-Fanuc will increase GM's robot army from the current 300 to 800 by the end of 1983 and a reported 14,000 by 1990.

Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., both U.S.-based, also have ties with the Japanese. Ford has a 25 percent share in Toyo Kogyo Corp., maker of Mazdas.

Satellite a boon to 3rd World

VIENNA, Aug. 8 (AFP) — A satellite speeds silently through space, its close-up television cameras recording traces of valuable natural resources, or the details of unmapped regions on the earth below.

The developing world needs such information, and the complex problems of space technology will be aired when the second United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Exploration and use of Space (UNISPACE 82) begins here Sunday.

A central question will be responsibility for management of geo-stationary orbits used by many satellites particularly for monitoring the weather or handling telecommunications. A geo-stationary satellite is one which follows the earth's orbit by hovering over a given point on the earth's surface.

It is 14 years since the first such conference was held and Sunday's meeting, being opened by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to draw international attention to the peaceful uses of space technology.

Space technology holds the promise of almost magical solutions to several of the developing world's problems as satellites armed with probing television cameras can pinpoint natural resources, and prepare maps

of some of the regions that have yet to be recorded by the cartographer.

Communications satellites can put isolated regions in touch with the rest of the world by bringing education to jungle or desert villages through the medium of the television set. But to wave this magic wand, the developing world needs the help of experts and capital, this in turn means it risks unacceptable economic dependence on industrialized nations.

This is one of the main reasons why some developing countries, or groups of these countries, have decided to double efforts to operate their own satellites.

The Arab League's Arabsat telecommunications system is due to go into service at the end of 1983. India and China have already launched their own satellites, and have tried with some success to establish their own space industries.

Africa plans to do likewise, and an African space telecommunications system is under study.

The growing military use of satellites is a matter of grave concern, but the main thrust of the talks here will be to achieve concrete measures aimed at co-operating in peaceful projects with a specific regional, bilateral or multilateral base.

Soviet gold sale may affect prices

FRANKFURT, Aug. 8 (R) — The gold price could meet downward pressure from Soviet selling and industry reluctance to buy at higher levels, Degussa AG said in its monthly report for July.

The price could also fall if the recent U.S. downward trend in interest rates ends, it said.

Short-term U.S. interest rates have risen again over the first days of August, but a Degussa spokeswoman said its predictions will still hold if the rises are a temporary fluctuation.

The gold price rose around 10 percent in July and silver rose 16.2 percent, the largest increase of all precious metals, Degussa said.

The rises were in reaction to half-point cuts in U.S. prime rate to 16 percent July 1, but rises in short-term U.S. interest rates toward end-July wiped out some gains, it said. These reverses particularly affected platinum, only 0.8 percent higher over the month, it added.

Degussa said it is to be seen whether metal prices will rise notably following a second cut in prime rate to 15.5 percent in last week of July. Most major U.S. banks cut prime again to 15 percent since Aug. 2.

EEC to throw light on steel impasse

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 — The next episode in the trans-Atlantic steel drama is expected to unfold Monday when commissioners of the European Economic Community (EEC) give a press conference about the apparent breakdown in talks toward a settlement.

On Monday also the U.S. authorities are due to give a ruling on 30 complaints against the financing and marketing practices of European steel manufacturers.

Commission sources in Brussels this weekend suggested that American steel manufacturers were indulging in tough negotiating tactics by rejecting the draft compromise solution.

But a more pessimistic view, both from the standpoint of the community and of broad trans-Atlantic relations, is that the U.S. manufacturers feel they have nothing to lose by going for a complete stoppage.

Argentina bid to defer debt repayment

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 8 (R) — Argentina will seek to renegotiate part of the \$15 billion service payments due on its external debt of \$36.6 billion by the end of this year, Central Bank Governor Domingo Cavallo has said.

Cavallo told a press conference for Argentine journalists Saturday the country's external debt of \$39.1 billion — a figure he gave earlier this week — included \$2.53 billion of interest payments due on debt capital by the end of 1982.

In addition, Argentina is due to repay \$10.23 billion of borrowed capital and \$2.31 billion of debt arrears by Dec. 31, bringing total service payments due on the foreign debt this year to \$15 billion according to central bank figures he released.

"Our wish is to achieve an extension or renewal of debts or fresh financial assistance, but only to cover capital of the public debt which has already fallen due for repayment, or which will fall due by the end of the year," Cavallo was reported as saying by the Buenos Aires daily *La Nacion*.

EEC lambasts cut in job funds

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (AFP) — Members of the European parliament have criticized the EEC council of ministers for cutting back sharply proposed spending to fight unemployment and promote the EEC's energy dependence under the draft EEC budget for 1983. The ten-nation assembly has earlier advocated singling out unemployment as a priority issue EEC activity next year. Italy, Greece and Ireland shared the assembly's views and voted against the revised draft. The majority voted in favor of expenditure of \$2.36 billion through the social fund. The EEC Commission had proposed \$3.2 million. Likewise, the council set energy project spending at about \$61 million (plus \$15 million) while the commission had proposed just over \$100 million.

Manila food talks set

MANILA, Aug. 8 (R) — Delegates from developing countries will meet in Manila from Aug. 16 to 27 to tackle the problem of world food shortages, a Philippines government spokesman announced Sunday.

He said the gathering of the so-called Group of 77 would discuss such subjects as the supply of staples like rice, corn and wheat, the effect of food shortages in countries and the mechanics of establishing grain reserves.

Financial Roundup

Riyal rates make gains

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Aug. 8 — The local markets remained active Sunday despite the closure of the European markets. Bahraini-based OBU's — offshore banking units — were also reported to have been active squaring some weekend positions and all this activity helped to ensure that riyal deposit rates closed at a firmer level. Compared with Thursday closing levels of 10 3/4-10 1/2 percent levels for the one-month JIBOR, the Saturday rates were quoted at 11 1/2-11 1/4 percent for the same tenor.

The short-dated funds saw the most activity with the week-fixed being quoted at 10 1/2-11 1/2 percent on Sunday compared with 7 percent Wednesday. Local dealers still report continuing riyal liquidity injections into the system which has helped to keep local rates down, but the recent sharp fall in U.S. dollar interest rates has undoubtedly helped to bring interest rates down in general throughout the world.

This period of downward pressure seems

to be coming under increasing doubts in the money markets, for the weekend saw Eurodollar deposit rates once again seemingly set for an upward climb. The exchange markets seemed to believe that it has already happened for the American currency is now at a record level against the major currencies, especially the pound sterling which is now trading at a 5 1/2 year low of 1.7050 levels.

The local markets were surprisingly cautious about the changed fortunes of the dollar on the European exchanges, no doubt feeling that these fortunes could very well change abruptly again.

In any event, spot riyal/dollar rates remained at a cautious 3.4400-05 and even 3.4395-03 levels Sunday when they would normally have been expected to have been at higher levels given the dollar's recent gains. But according to Jeddah bankers, local institutions were adopting a wait and see attitude until a more definite trend could be established on the European markets on Monday's bourses.

Smot claims Russia using prisoners

VIENNA, Aug. 8 (AFP) — More than 90 percent of the workers building the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe are prisoners, a founding member of the Soviet Free trade union Smot. Albina Iakoreva, said here Sunday.

But she declined to say that political prisoners were among them, explaining: "There possibly are some, but I am not able to say so."

Mrs. Iakoreva, aged 24, arrived in Austria hoping to emigrate either to France or to West Germany. The mother of two children, she has left her husband Valeri Kallagin behind in the Soviet Union where he is under surveillance at home.

She spoke in detail only of common law prisoners, and said that working conditions in Siberia were extremely harsh. "The prisoners have only cold water, can neither bathe themselves nor shower. Between eight and 10 people live in a room measuring between 16 and 20 square meters (yards), and if they are ill they must queue up to see the doctor," she said.

She said that she had obtained her information during several visits into the provinces as a member of Smot, adding that the prisoners could not really be considered as such because they had not been convicted. They were sent to Siberia after being interned in a labor camp or in a chemical complex in Leningrad, she said.

Mrs. Iakoreva also said that Smot had 1,500 members including 350 activists, but the main leaders were in prison, under house surveillance or in internment camps.

Smot's main aim was to gather information

on the possibility of union self-management and on the organization of strikes. "Our aim is to enlist more and more people so as to be able, in the future, to organize strikes," she said. To this end, leaflets had been distributed since last year.

Smot, which was based in Moscow and Leningrad before its leaders were interned, has 21 groups in the provinces.

Mrs. Iakoreva said the movement was experiencing increasingly harsh conditions because provincial authorities had increased activity against the group. But, she said, "there is no repression in public. Everything is done through clandestine actions."

Taipei firm tops as PVC producer

TAIPEI, Aug. 8 (CNA) — Formosa Plastics Co., of the Republic of China owned by Y. Wang, is becoming the world's largest PVC producers in terms of production capability. The company's mass-PVC plant, built with Rhone Poulenc technology from France, has been under test run, and when it joins the production line in the next few days, Formosa Plastics' annual PVC production will be increased by 100,000 tons.

Existing facilities of the company in Taiwan are capable of turning out 438,000 tons of PVC powder.

In addition, the company's plants in the United States are able to produce 420,000 tons of PVC. This brings Formosa Plastics' total output capability to 958,000 tons, the largest of the world.

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Ray Floyd maintains record breaking run in PGA National

TULSA, Oklahoma, Aug. 8 (AP) — Ray Floyd continued to grind along at a record pace and pulled away to a commanding five-stroke third-round lead Saturday, while golf's two greatest names shot themselves out of the title-chase in the 64th PGA National Championship.

The veteran Floyd, who set first and second-round scoring records, shot a third-round two-under-par 68 on a cooler Southern Hills Country Club course to establish still another PGA tournament mark: A 200 total for 54 holes. That broke his own record of 202, set when he won the 1969 PGA title in Dayton, Ohio.

While Floyd, less than a month short of his 40th birthday, was taking his liberties with the fierce reputation of the tough course that stretches some 6,862 yards over Rolling Hills, Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson found it more than they could handle.

Nicklaus, who counts five PGA championships among his record collection of 17 major professional titles, struggled to a two-over-par 72 that left him at 216. That's six over par for three rounds over the course and left him out of the title chase in the last of the year's big four events, around which the 42-year-

old Golden Bear has built his awesome reputation.

The hopes of Watson, currently the dominant player in the game, also came to an end. Watson, who beat Nicklaus in the dramatic climax to the U.S. Open and then went on to acquire his fourth British Open title, needed this title to become only the fifth man in history to score a career sweep of all the big four tournaments.

But Watson could do no better than a 71 that left him at 212 — 12 strokes back with only 18 holes to go. Floyd, who counts a Masters and PGA title among his 17 career victories, has earned a reputation as one of the game's great front-runners.

He did that with an opening 63 on Thursday and hasn't been headed since. That 63 matched the best round in tournament history, broke Ray's own course record and represented the best first round in tournament history. He added to the record collection Friday, shooting a 69 that set the tournament record for 36 holes at 132.

And now he's added one more, the best 54-hole total and tied still another, matching the largest three-round lead — five strokes, which he also set in 1969.

Connors romps into final

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors defeated hard-serving Chip Hooper 6-4, 6-4, Saturday to move into the final of the \$100,000 National Revenue Tennis Tournament.

Connors, who is playing in his first tournament since winning at Wimbledon, will meet Brian Gottfried in Sunday's final. Gottfried needed only 48 minutes to overwhelm Bruce Manson 6-1, 6-0, in Saturday's other semifinal match at Suburban Grove City.

Connors not only coped with Hooper's power, but also was able to score repeatedly with sharp passing shots against Hooper. Connors, who will play next week in the Canadian Open at Toronto and the following week in the ATP Tournament in Cincinnati, was pleased with his play against Hooper, a 6-foot-7 (2-m) former all-American at the University of Arkansas.

Higuera seals Clerc's fate

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Aug. 8 (AP) — Spain's Jose Higuera, returning to form after a two-year bout with hepatitis, upset two-time defending champion Jose-Luis Clerc with surprising ease Saturday, 6-3, 6-3, in the semifinals of men's singles in the U.S. Open Clay Court Tennis Tournament.

Romania's Virginia Ruzici won the women's singles championship, rolling past 17-year-old Helena Sukova 6-2, 6-0.

In the second men's semifinal for a berth opposite Higuera in Sunday's final, 17-year-old Jimmy Arias of Grand Island, New York, defeated Sweden's Hans Simonsson 7-6, 2-6, 6-0. Arias, seeded 10th, said his second-set let down resulted from his tough battle in the opening set.

"I was a little tired from the first set. It was a

long set. I was leading 5-2 and he caught up with me," said Arias. "When he led 2-1 (after breaking service) in the second set, I was already thinking about saving myself for the third set."

Simonsson, unseeded but in the semifinals after an impressive string of upset victories, agreed Arias's strong showing in the final set was due to his conservation of energy in the preceding set.

Higuera, 29, the tourney runner-up to Jimmy Connors in 1978, had no real trouble against Clerc.

Higuera took a 5-2 lead in the first set and a 4-3 edge in the second set but said he was never really sure of the outcome until the very end.

Braxton too good for Saad Muhammad

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (AP) — Dwight Braxton retained his World Boxing Council light heavyweight championship when he stopped Matthew Saad Muhammad Saturday night in 1:23 of the sixth round with solid left and rights to the jaw.

Braxton, 174½ (79.05 kg), took the offense from the opening bell of the scheduled 15-round bout and took very few punches as he battered Saad Muhammad about the ring almost at will.

Braxton won the title from Saad Muhammad in Atlantic City, New Jersey, last Dec. 19 when he stopped him in the 10th round. Saad Muhammad had won 31 bouts and defended the title successfully eight times before losing to Braxton.

Braxton, who learned his boxing mechanics while serving a prison term never fought an amateur bout, collected his 18th victory and 11th knockout against one loss and a draw. Referee Carlos Padilla of the Philippines stopped the fight after Braxton smashed Saad Muhammad with a left and a right in the middle of the ring that staggered the former champion into the ropes.

Saad Muhammad tried to turn away, but caught a left flush on a badly bleeding nose, and Padilla stepped between the two fighters to end the bout before a disappointing turn-out of 6,781.

Immediately after the fight, Saad Muhammad described Braxton's onslaught as "awesome." "I may retire from the ring," said the 28-year-old Saad Muhammad.

After circling the ring waving his hands and smiling broadly, Braxton said, "I had supreme confidence." Braxton was way out in

Saad Muhammad...poor match

front on the cards of the three judges when the bout was halted.

He said of Saad Muhammad, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks," referring to the loser's effort in training camp to change from a pure puncher who during his career always had tossed defense to the wind.

"The referee should have stopped it sooner. Saad (Muhammad) was out on his feet a few times," Braxton said. Braxton, who appeared as fresh at the end as he was at the start, commented, "He hit me but he never hurt me."

In a preliminary bout, Eddie Mustafa Muhammad, former World Boxing Associa-

got a nifty present for his 49th birthday as his Montreal Manic beat Chicago Sting 4-1.

Hayden Knight opened the scoring for the Manic in the third minute of the match, with further markers contributed by Andrew Parkinson, Fran O'Brien and Dragan Vujovic. Former Montreal player Gordon Hill scored the lone Chicago goal to spoil Manic goaltender Bob Rigby's shutout bid in the 79th minute.

The win was Montreal's third in-a-row against Chicago this year and ruptured a two-game losing streak for the Manic. It also brought the team to within one point of second place in the league's East Division, now held by Toronto.

Winger Carl Valentine scored two goals as Vancouver Whitecaps came up with their most impressive performance of the season at home with a 4-1 victory over Fort Lauderdale Strikers.

Only spectacular goalkeeping by the Strik-

Tony Bernazard turns the tide in Chicago's favor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP) — Tony Bernazard knocked in two runs with a double and a tie-breaking home run Saturday as the Chicago White Sox posted a 7-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox for their eighth triumph in the last nine games.

Rich Dotson, 5-11, scattered eight hits and got last-out relief from Kevin Hickey as the Red Sox lost their seventh in nine games. Bernazard's blast over the left field wall, his seventh homer of the season, came with two out in the fifth and broke a 2-2 tie. His seventh-inning double drove in Rudy Law and made the score 5-2. Aurelio Rodriguez added a two-out, two-run homer in the eighth for the White Sox.

Chicago took a 2-0 lead in the first when Ron Lefflore doubled, took third on Bernazard's hunt single and scored on Harold Baines' groundout. Singles by Greg Luzinski and Carlton Fisk drove in Baines.

Boston tied the score in the third on Jim

Rice's two-run double. Chicago made it 4-2 in the sixth when Luzinski walked, took third on Steve Kemp's double and scored on a groundout by Vance Law. Boston added a run the ninth on Rich Gedman run-scoring double.

Elsewhere in the American League, Matt Keough tossed a seven-hitter, Wayne Gross blasted a two-run homer and Tony Armas added a solo shot as the Oakland A's downed the Minnesota Twins 7-1.

Rick Cerone's two-run single highlighted a four-run third inning and Mike Morgan scattered eight hits to gain his first victory since July 1 as the New York Yankees routed the Texas Rangers 9-1.

Rance Mulliniks hit a two-run homer and Willie Upshaw and Glenn Adams added solo shots as the Toronto Blue Jays defeated Detroit 7-4, snapping a five-game losing streak.

In the National League, Bill Buckner stroked a tie-breaking, two-run single with

two out in the eighth inning, lifting the Chicago to a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia. The win was the fifth in six games for the Cubs, while the Phillies lost their third straight game.

Rennie Martin pitched seven-hit ball for 81-3 innings, scored two runs and drove in another and Joe Morgan rapped a three-run double during a six-run eighth inning as the San Francisco Giants unleashed a 15-hit attack and ripped the Houston Astros 9-2.

In National League night action, Dave Kingman hit his 28th home run of the season, a tie-breaking, two-run smash in the sixth inning, to give the New York Mets a 5-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Lonnie Smith's two-run triple broke a 5-5 tie and keyed a four-run rally in the seventh inning that powered the St. Louis Cardinals to a 9-5 victory over the Montreal Expos.

In the American League, pinch-hitter John Lowenstein's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the

eighth inning drove in Al Bumbry with the winning run as the Baltimore Orioles edged the Kansas City Royals 6-5.

Von Hayes' two-out single in the bottom of the 11th inning drove in Miguel Dilone to give the Cleveland Indians a 4-3 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

In late AL action on the west coast, Ron Jackson drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Mike Witt scattered nine hits Saturday night as the California Angels defeated the Seattle Mariners 3-1.

In the NL, Andy Hawkins and Gary Lucas combined on a six-hitter and the San Diego Padres benefitted from a three-base throwing error by Cincinnati pitcher Mario Soto in a two-run second inning to score a 4-1 victory over the Reds.

Rookie Mike Marshall singled in the winning run in the bottom of the 11th inning as the Los Angeles Dodgers topped Atlanta 7-6 to move within 2½ games of the first-place Braves in the National League west.



Bernazard... slams seventh homer

Late burst gives All-Stars victory

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP) — Steve Whitaker of the Seattle Pilots and former St. Louis Browns outfielder Roy Sievers delivered run-scoring hits as the American League All-Stars edged the New York Yankees 2-1 in the Annual Old Timers game Saturday at Yankee Stadium.

The All-Stars scored both their runs in the final inning of the two-inning game on four hits. After Larry Dohy grounded out, consecutive singles by Boo Allison, Vic Wertz and Whitaker, ironically also a former Yankee, produced the first run. After Dom Dimaggio popped to third, Sievers lined an RBI double to left.

The Yankees scored their run in the bottom of the inning when Jake Gibbs walloped a run-scoring single that bounced off the right-field wall, but Phil Linz, filed out to Allison in left to end the game.

Chicago White Sox pitcher Billy Pierce was the winner, while Hall of Famer Whitey Ford took the loss in the 26-minute contest. Yankees greats Mickey Mantle, Joe Dimaggio, Yogi Berra and Roger Maris all dressed for the game, but did not play.

Yankees figure prominently in strong swapping rumors

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP) — Bucky Dent, the New York Yankees shortstop, will be traded to the Texas Rangers for outfielder Lee Mazzilli, according to published reports.

The trade may be accompanied by another swap — Yankee pitcher Tommy John to California for Angels' pitcher Bruce Kison. The Dent-Mazzilli trade has been agreed to by the Yankees and Rangers, a source familiar with the deal told the New York Times. The unidentified source said the teams agreed to delay announcement of the swap until after their doubleheader Sunday at Yankee Stadium.

There was no indication Saturday that the John-Kison deal had been completed. But the New York Daily News reported in its Sunday edition that the pitcher trade would be announced after Sunday's doubleheader along with the Dent-Mazzilli deal. John is scheduled to start the second game.

"To comment on something like that would be improper," Yankee owner George Steinbrenner said of the reported trades. Bill Bergech, Yankee vice-president, confirmed the team had been in contact with the Rangers and Angels. "There have been discussions, yes, but nothing is finalized. I don't like to comment on trades unless they are made."

Mazzilli, a former New York Met who has been eager to return to the area since his trade to Texas on April 1, said Saturday, "I've just heard about rumors. All I know is, I never wanted to leave here when the Mets traded me. I think everybody knows that. I've heard the rumors and I think — or rather hope — they're true."

Dent, a starter on New York's 1977 and 1978 World Championship teams, has been unhappy since the Yankees acquired shortstop Roy Smalley from Minnesota last April.

"I don't want to say anything because I don't know what's going to happen," said Dent. John, who also has been seeking a trade after being relegated to the bullpen two weeks ago, said that his agent had been in contact with the Angels. The left-hander has a 6-9 record.

"Whatever happens is for the best," John said. "I know they (Angels) are interested. The only thing is the Yankees have said they want proper reimbursement for a pitcher of my quality. But if I'm that much quality, why have I been in and out of rotation all year?"

Kison, a right-hander, has a 6-4 record.

The ball that fractured a skull

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Aug. 8 (AP) — A five-year-old spectator's skull was fractured when he was struck by a foulball Saturday at Fenway Park in the Chicago-Boston game.

Jonathan Keane of Greenland, New Hampshire, was hospitalized in stable condition. The boy was seated in the second row just to the left of the Red Sox dugout along the first base line when he was hit above the left eye by the line drive off the bat of Boston shortstop Dave Stapleton in the fourth inning.

Within seconds, Boston outfielder Jim Rice picked Keane up and raced through the



Tommy John... It's for the best

dugout into the Red Sox clubhouse. Dr. Arthur Pappas, the Red Sox team physician, said the youngster was taken to children's hospital medical center in Boston where "it will take another few days before this is resolved."

Asked if the injury was life-threatening, Pappas said, "I don't expect so, not if the child remains stable and conscious and shows no sign of shock."

Stapleton said: "All of a sudden, I looked up and Jimmy grabbed him, and there was blood on his (the boy's) face and all over Jimmy. I feel terrible. I just wish I could have it back."

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In 200m butterfly

Geissler cuts Meagher to size

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 8 (R) — The fourth World Swimming Championship ended in spectacular fashion Saturday night as world records fell in the final two events.

Cornelia Sirch of East Germany shattered the women's 200 meters butterfly mark by almost two seconds and the U.S. men's relay team claimed its second record in three days, with a storming show in the 4x100 meters medley. The Americans came home in three minutes 40.84 seconds, breaking their own 1976 Olympic team's record of 3:42.22. The U.S. topped the final medals table but generally had a disappointing championships.

The biggest shock Saturday was the defeat of world record-holder Mary T. Meagher in the 200 meters butterfly by East Germany's Ines Geissler. Meagher, 17, of Louisville, Kentucky, had not lost in the event since 1978 and was considered virtually unbeatable. Another American, Bill Barrett, was piped to the gold in the men's 200 meters individual medley by the Soviet Union's Alexander Siorenko. The Russians had a good night winning three gold medals and three silvers.

Only in the diving were U.S. hopes fulfilled, when Greg Louganis won the men's 10-meter platform to complete a clean sweep of the golds for his country. Louganis will be remembered, however, for being the first diver to score 100 percent for a dive in a World or Olympic Championship.

But the main swimming feat of the evening was by Sirch. The 15-year-old schoolgirl from Erfurt had no help from the rest of the

field, who might as well have been in a separate race for silver. She was four meters ahead by half-way and finished five seconds clear in 2:09.91 minutes. The previous record of 2:11.77 was set by her compatriot Rica Rinisch in 1980. Australian Georgina Parkes and Carmen Bunachu of Romania won their countries' first and only medals of the championships taking the silver and bronze respectively.

"I didn't think I would be so fast," Sirch said afterwards. "I thought that I could break the world record and swim a 2:10 (minutes), but never a 2:09."

Olympic champion Geissler, 19, who comes from Karlmarx-time of 2:08.66 minutes was a world championship record, but nearly three seconds outside Meagher's best-ever performance. "This was a tactical race, I think that the swimmers were thinking about winning and not swimming best times," she said.

Meagher was downcast but philosophical about her unexpected defeat. "I guess this will be good for me in the long run. This experience will just make me work that much harder," she said, adding that the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics were in the long run more important. "I'm not saying I didn't try. I did. I gave it everything I had, or what I thought it would take — it wasn't enough," she said.

European champion Siorenko, looked almost as if he would break the men's 200 meters individual medley world record but he slowed on the freestyle and touched home half a second slower in 2:03.30 minutes. Barrett, 22, of Mission Viejo California, led over the first two legs but was caught in the breaststroke and finished one-fifth of a second behind Siorenko. Giovanni Franchese won Italy's first medal collecting the bronze. Salnykoff, from Leningrad, won the 1500 meters race but was more than five seconds slower than his world record at 15:01.77. Yugoslavia's only medal of the championship came from Darjan Petric who took the bronze.

How they finished

	G	S	B	Total
United States	13	11	10	34
East Germany	12	9	5	26
Soviet Union	5	9	5	19
Canada	3	3	1	7
West Germany	2	1	3	6
Netherlands	1	1	2	4
Brazil	1	0	0	1
Hungary	0	2	0	2
Great Britain	0	1	0	1
Australia	0	1	1	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	2	2
China	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	3	3
Romania	0	0	1	1

Hungary almost foils Russia

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 8 (R) — The Soviet Union won the water polo gold medal Saturday night by a whisker after a hotly disputed contest in which they drew 7-7 with Hungary, the silver medalists.

The Soviet Union needed only a draw for first place in the 16-nation competition. Controversy flared at the end of the match when Hungarian forward Gyorgy Gerendas shot from 10 meters went past Soviet goalkeeper Yevgeny Sharonov which seemed to give Hungary both victory and the gold.

Although the referees acknowledged an 8-7 Hungarian lead, the timekeeper said the final quarter had ended when Gerendas still had the ball in his hand. A technical fault prevented the game-over buzzer from sounding, he said. The International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) held a 10-minute inquiry into the incident and finally annulled

the goal.

The decision, unpopular with the crowd in the packed stadium, left Hungary in second place and West Germany with the bronze medal in third place.

West Germany, who earlier beat the Netherlands 5-3, watched the Soviet-Hungarian game in a state of high tension. A Soviet victory by two or more goals would have given them silver. A series of unforced Dutch front-line errors cost the Netherlands the match. The West Germans were in excellent form, several goals being scored with a backward flip of the hand.

The other two matches decided places five through eight. Cuba piped the United States for fifth spot. Although both sides won two games and lost one in the final series, Cuba had defeated the U.S. 9-7 in their hard-hitting encounter on Friday.

Antognoni steals show in star-studded match

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, Aug. 8 (AP) — Giancarlo Antognoni of the World Cup champion Italian team launched a shot from the edge of the penalty area with two minutes remaining Saturday night to give Europe a 3-2 victory over the Rest of the World in the FIFA All-Star match at Giants Stadium.

Antognoni's 88th minute goal broke a 2-2 stalemate and sent the heavily Italian, flag-waving capacity crowd at the 76,891-seat Giants Stadium into a frenzy.

The Europeans started off badly and trailed 2-0 at the half after goals by Zico of Brazil and Lakhdar Belloumi of Algeria. But the Europeans rallied in the second half on goals by England's Kevin Keegan, Austrian Bruno Pezzey and Antognoni.

Zico, Brazil's highest paid player, scored the game's first goal in the 29th minute, rebounding a shot by Mexican Hugo Sanchez. Belloumi, the current African player of the year, gave the Rest of the World a 2-0 half-time lead six minutes later by tapping in a shot by Brazilian midfielder Socrates that was about to roll just wide of the goal.

Keegan, captain of England's national team, picked up a Rossi header in the 58th minute and drove it in for the first European goal. Pezzey beat Brazilian defender Oscar and tapped in the equalizer near the goal-mouth in the 79th minute. His shot followed a free-kick by Antognoni.

Proceeds of the match benefited UNICEF.

and pre-game activities began with children carrying flags of the 24 countries represented by the participating players.

Europe: Din Zoff. (Harald Schumacher), Marco Tardelli, Rudi Krol, Bruno Pezzey, Nenad Stojkovic, Franz Beckenbauer (Michel Platini), Humberto Coelho, Giancarlo Antognoni, Zbigniew Boniek (Kevin Keegan), Paolo Rossi, Oleg Blokhin (Johan Neeskens).

Rest of the World: Thomas, N. Kono, Jaime Duarte (Rick Davis), Oscar, Astolfo Romero, Junior, Falcao, Socrates, Zico, Lakhdar Belloumi, Giorgio Chinaglia (Faisal Al-Dakhil), Hugo Sanchez.



Keegan...back among the goals

Soccer tid-bits

WOLVERHAMPTON, (AFP) — The cash which kept the 105-year-old Wolverhampton Wanderers football club alive came from one of the major British Banks, the club announced. A statement from Mollinex also revealed the name of the company which took over Wolves' debts of more than two million pounds — Allied Properties Limited, a Manchester-based development company.

LEEDS (AFP) — England international winger Peter Barnes kept the pot boiling with another sudden change-of-heart Saturday. The Leeds United player has now decided to sign on for Spanish First Division side Real Betis of Seville.

SPAIN, (AFP) — Athletic Bilbao defeated Nottingham Forest 3-1 in a stormy match Saturday to qualify for the final of the football tournament here. Justin Fashanu and John Robertson were sent off in the first half and the match nearly ended in chaos as Forest briefly threatened to refuse to restart play in the second half.

KUALA LUMPUR, (R) — Malaysia kept their hopes of reaching the semifinals alive with a late winner against the United Arab Emirates in a group qualifying match in the 26th Merdeka Soccer Tournament here Saturday night. In the other match Ghana beat Singapore 3-0.

Greig too shines with ball

Willis rips thru Derbyshire

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AFP) — England captain Bob Willis and latest recruit Ian Greig showed devastating pre-second Test form with the ball for their Counties in Saturday's championship matches.

Willis produced his best championship performance for years when he destroyed Derbyshire with six for 45 for Warwickshire at Edgbaston. The Warwickshire skittled Derbyshire for 128, much boosted by a last-wicket stand of 49 between Steve Oldham and Dallas Moir.

Warwickshire, with Alvin Kallicharman passing 1,500 runs for the season and later Dennis Amis and Geoff Humpage sharing an unbroken fourth-wicket stand equalled the total with seven wickets in hand by the end.

Sussex's Ian Greig, who had an impressive England debut in the first Test against Pakistan, bagged five for 46 as Hampshire were put out for 160 at Eastbourne. Sussex made 71 for four in reply.

Championship leaders Middlesex also made a bad start against Somerset at Weston-Super-Mare. Somerset reached 147 for two on an untrustworthy wicket. But once Peter Roebuck (58) and Brian Rose (53) departed the last eight wickets fell for only 40 runs. Middlesex had replied with 78 for three.

Lancashire captain Clive Lloyd hit an unbeaten 62 and shared an unfinished stand of 82 with John Abrahams after Yorkshire captain Ray Illingworth had sent the opposition in at Old Trafford. Lancashire finished day with 160 for four.

Leicestershire, who have moved among the championship leaders, were rallied by a last-wicket stand of 75 between Jonathan Agnew and Les Taylor as they totaled 247 at Worcester.

Richard Hadlee struck a swashbuckling 64, a six and ten fours, to help Nottinghamshire total 197 at Cheltenham and the visitors then snatched seven Gloucestershire wickets for 94.

Glamorgan's vastly experienced Alan Jones, with 25 years' service with the County, hit 87 and John Hopkins an unbeaten 72 at Swansea where the home side reached 296 for five declared against Northamptonshire. Meanwhile, Mohsin Khan struck 79 and Zaheer Abbas was unbeaten on 60 as the Pakistan cricket tourists advanced to 239 for

four Saturday, opening day of their three-day match against Surrey at the Oval.

The Pakistanis, got in some valuable batting practice after the start was delayed by bad light, but there was disappointment for veteran Majid Khan.

Majid's chances of making a farewell Test appearance in England faded when he was dismissed for only 13. Unless Majid can recapture his form — he has made only 272 runs — he may not add to his collection of 61 Test caps. Also he may remain 15 short of Hanif's record Test aggregate of 3915.

Mohsin, who has been scoring heavily, again was impressive, while opener Mudassar Nazar made 43 against a Surrey team that rested its two strike bowlers — Sylvester Clarke and Robin Jackman.

Miller doubtful for second Test

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AFP) — Geoff Miller, the Derbyshire all-rounder, has chicken pox and is doubtful for the second Test against Pakistan at Lords starting on Thursday.

Miller has been named in an unchanged 12 and a decision will be taken Monday. If his illness does not clear up quickly, the selectors are probably left with a straight choice of replacement in the spin department, uncapped Somerset off-spinner, Vic Marks or Phil Edmunds, on his home ground.

Left-arm spinner Edmunds played throughout the series against India but was dropped against Pakistan. Marks has the advantage of being the better batsman. Essex all-rounder Derek Pringle has also still to prove his fitness after a rib and back injury that kept him out of the first Test, which England won by 113 runs.

Pringle bowled and batted for his County, but chairman of selectors Peter May said: "Derek has got to be 101 percent fit for our purposes and must have a thorough workout in the next day or two. If he's not fit by then we will be in serious trouble."

"We may want him as an integral part of a four-man seam attack, but if we play only three pace bowlers, including him, and he breaks down, we will be in serious trouble."



Tambay...breaks 51-race jinx

German results

1. Patrick Tambay	France	Ferrari
2. Rene Arnoux	France	Renault
3. Keke Rosberg	Finland	Williams
4. Michele Alboreto	Italy	Tyrrell
5. Bruno Giacomelli	Italy	Alfa Romeo
6. Marc Surer	Switzerland	Arrows
7. Brian Henton	Britain	Tyrrell
8. Roberto Guerrero	Colombia	Ensign
9. Nigel Mansell	Britain	Lotus
10. Derek Warwick	Britain	Toleman

World standings

1. Didier Pironi	France	39 points
2. John Watson	Britain	30
3. Keke Rosberg	Finland	27
4. Alain Prost	France	25
5. Niki Lauda	Austria	24
6. Riccardo Patrese	Italy	19
7. Rene Arnoux	France	19
8. Nelson Piquet	Brazil	17
9. Patrick Tambay	France	16
10. Michele Alboreto	Italy	14

Uncini fails to complete race

Neito bags world 125cc title

ANDERSTORP, Sweden Aug. 8 (AP) — Spanish veteran Angel Nieto, riding a Garelli, captured his eleventh world 125 cc Motorcycling Championship title despite finishing only sixth in the Swedish Grand Prix here Sunday.

Nieto needed only one point to clinch it. With only two races left in the championship series, Nieto now has an unbeatable 37-point lead ahead of Italian teammate Eugenio Lazarini. Lazarini finished runnerup in Sunday's 23-lap race on the twisting Scandinavian Raceway Track near this south Swedish city.

Venezuela's Ivan Palazzese rode his MBA to a razor-thin 0.17 second victory ahead of Lazarini. His winning time was 42 minutes and 01.41 seconds for an average speed of 132.3 kph. Austria's August Auinger was third on a Bartol, more than 31 seconds behind.

Nieto, who finished more than one minute behind Palazzese, leads the World Championship standings with 111 points. Lazarini has 74 and Pierpaolo Bianchi of Italy is third with 59 points. Bianchi did not finish in the top ten Sunday. Palazzese is tied for fourth at 48 points.

Takazumi Katayama of Japan took 500 cc race almost eight seconds ahead of Californian Randy Mamola. World champion Franco Uncini of Italy and pole sitter Spencer of the U.S. were both forced to withdraw because of engine trouble.

Tambay roars to glory in German Grand Prix

HOCKENHEIM, Aug. 8 (AFP) — Patrick Tambay of France shattered a five-year and 51-race jinx here Sunday and boosted the spirits of a depressed Ferrari team by steering his Ferrari to victory in the West German Formula One Grand Prix.

It was the 33-year-old former waterski champion's first taste of success at the top level and he hoists him up to ninth place in the world drivers championship with 16 points after taking over from the late Gilles Villeneuve in the famous Italian team for the Dutch Grand Prix in July.

But if Tambay can rightly feel proud of his

triumph, the West German Grand Prix was once again marked by the wrong kind of incidents. First there was the sorry crash Saturday which almost cost world championship leader Didier Pironi his right foot and almost certainly the world title.

And Sunday there was a most unlikely crash between reigning world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil and Eliseo Salazar of Chile which led to the two men exchanging blows at the side of the track. Piquet had reason to feel aggrieved. He had roared his Brabham-turbo past Rene Arnoux of France into the lead on the second lap and by the 16th lap was a huge 24 secs clear of Tambay.

The gap was important as for the third successive Grand Prix Brabham were banking on a carefully prepared 15 secs pit stop to refuel at the halfway stage. Disaster struck, however, just after Piquet had overtaken tailender Salazar in his ATS. Piquet thraked at the next chicane, Salazar didn't and both cars were shunted out of the race.

Piquet then leapt from his cockpit and ran over to rain blows down on his fellow-South American's crash helmet in a scene which was almost comical in its context.

The way then was clear for Tambay in his Ferrari turbo, especially since another Frenchman Alain Prost failed to properly retune his Renault after Saturday's crash with Pironi. Prost, who was looking a possible world champion dropped out after ten laps.

His teammate Rene Arnoux, who won the French Grand Prix two weeks ago tagged on in second place, but never looked like getting near Tambay. Keke Rosberg of Finland finished his Williams in third place as top non-turbo and the other points winners in order were: Michele Alboreto of Italy (Tyrrell), Bruno Giacomelli (Italy-Alfa Romeo) and Marc Surer (Switzerland — Arrows). There were only 25 starters as Ferrari failed to withdraw Pironi's car.

Tambay later said he hoped his win would give Pironi a boost in the hospital. "As soon as I had crossed the finish line, I thought of him," he added.

Piquet admitted he had over-reacted after his collision with Salazar but added, "You have to understand, it was him that cost me precious time at Zandvoort for the Dutch Grand Prix also."

In the world championship standings, Pironi with 39 points still has a nine points lead over John Watson of Northern Ireland. Watson looked set to close the gap as he held third place on the 37th lap, but he then rather disappointingly slid out of the race.

Rosberg is now third with 27 points, but it is fourth-placed Prost on 25 points, who still looks the best bet for the title with most of the remaining Grand Prix favoring the turbos.

Meanwhile, the emergency operation on Pironi seems to have been a success. Pironi, 30, suffered very severe injuries to his right leg and at one time doctors feared that his foot might have to be amputated.



Willis...a rich haul

BRIEFS

LONDON, (R) — Britain's athletics selectors meet Sunday to select their team for next month's European Championships in Athens with the distinct possibility that Olympic champions Sebastian Coe, Allan Wells and Daley Thompson might not be included.

HAVANA, (R) — Alberto Juantorena, the "Cuban Gazelle" who won gold medals in the 400 and 800 meters at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, makes a comeback in the Central American and Caribbean Games starting here Saturday.

BERGEN, Norway, (AFP) — Sue Cook of Australia won the five-kilometer walk at the International meeting here Saturday. Cook's time of 23:09.2 put her ahead of two Soviet walkers, Ludmila Krutseva (23:13.3) and Natalia Sjaripova (23:22.4).

DANVERS, Massachusetts (AP) — Judy Clark birdied four of the last six holes and pulled into a tie with young Terri Moody and veteran Sandra Palmer for the 54-hole lead Saturday in the \$175,000 LPGA Boston Five Golf Classic.

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan's world champion junior hockey team scored a 1-0 victory over its Kenyan counterpart in the first Test at the Hockey Club of Pakistan Stadium here Sunday. Pakistan's full back skipper Qasim Zia scored the match-winning in the second minute of the game by converting a penalty corner.

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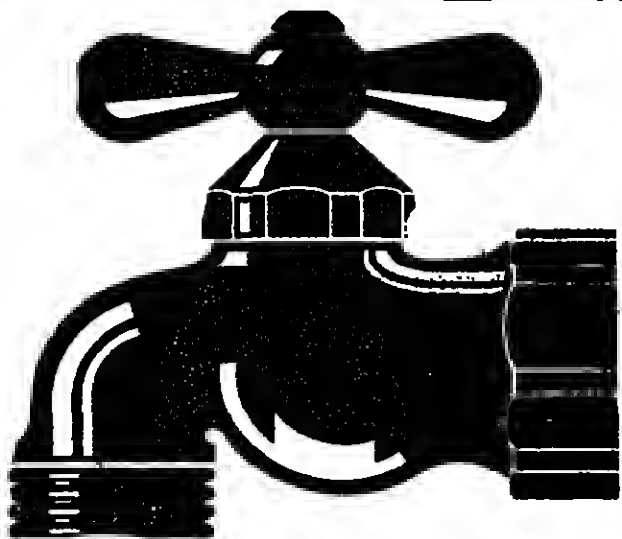
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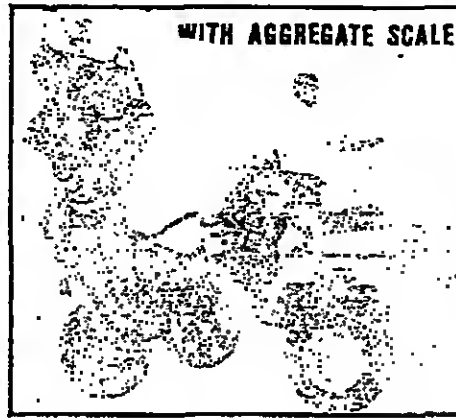
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PAGE 16

International

الأثنين ٢٠ شوال ١٤٠٢ هـ

Iraqi minister arrives

New Delhi denies summit shift

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (R) — India Sunday brushed aside reports that the nonaligned summit due to be held in Iraq next month is likely to be shifted to New Delhi because of the Gulf war.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, current head of the nonaligned movement, was said Saturday by a Cuban official to have called for a meeting of foreign ministers this month to discuss moving the summit. But a senior Indian External Affairs Ministry official told Reuters: "We have offered to host the 1985 summit and no further."

Diplomatic sources said in Havana Saturday that the summit was likely to be moved to New Delhi where India would take over the three-year chairmanship of the movement from Cuba. India, one of the founders of the nonaligned movement, has so far remained neutral in the controversy over Baghdad as the venue of the seventh summit. Iran has opposed it while Iraq has said it is determined to proceed.

A Cuban official said there was a consensus

Suzuki said agreeing to plea on books

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (R) — Two senior Japanese officials Sunday left for Peking to try to settle the current row over new Japanese school textbooks glossing over the country's war record. Communist China, which has twice protested to Japan about revisions to history textbooks for high schools, agreed Friday to accept the officials for discussion.

They are Hiroshi Hashimoto, director-general of the Foreign Ministry, and Hitoshi Osaki, director-general of the Education Ministry. Hashimoto served as chief of the Chinese affairs section of the Ministry's Asian affairs bureau when Japan and China normalized relations in 1972.

The *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper said Sunday Suzuki had decided in principle to accept Chinese and South Korean demands for the revisions to be changed. The influential daily, which did not specify its sources, said he judged that a prolonged dispute over the textbooks might add fuel to anti-Japanese sentiments in China and South Korea.

Xiao Ziang-quan, director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asian affairs bureau, was quoted as telling visiting Japanese Socialist in Peking Saturday that it was hoped Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki scheduled visit to Peking would take place amid good bilateral relations. Suzuki is due to visit China next month on the anniversary of the normalization of relations.

Peking has been furious about the substitution of "advance" for "aggression" to describe Japan's occupation of China from 1937-1945. Meanwhile, Professor Yoshio Kojima of Nihon University, one of the authors of the books, said he asked the publishing house Saturday to file an application with the Education ministry to reinstate "aggression."

He said the publishers had promised to study the possibility after consulting with other authors of the history books. Senior education officials told parliament last Friday the ministry would not necessarily reject applications from the authors or publishers for the books to be further revised.

Japan also offered to send officials to South Korea which has lodged a protest over the textbooks. But Seoul rejected the proposed visit as untimely. Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuramachi said Friday.

France, India agree on North-South parley

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (AFP) — France and India agreed on the need to rekindle the North-South dialogue, encourage global negotiations on raw material tariffs and allow Third World countries greater say in the running of international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told a news conference here Sunday.

Cheysson, who is here on a 24-hour stopover on his way home from Seoul and Peking, had earlier held two hours of talks with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao on bilateral and international issues, official sources said.

Cheysson was later to meet Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has just returned from a 10-day visit to the United States and Japan. On Franco-Indian relations, Cheysson told the news conference that French President Francois Mitterrand would visit India in late November, and that the French defense and foreign trade ministers, Charles Hernu and Michel Jobert, would visit the country in October.

Cheysson also confirmed that a draft agreement had been reached on French deliveries of enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear plant in Bombay—a deal recently approved by the United States.

The French minister also said that a memorandum of understanding on the sale of 40 Mirage-2000 fighters to India would probably soon be ratified by a contract. The Mirages are intended to match the 40 F-16s that Pakistan has ordered from the United States.

in the 95-member movement that the war between Iran and Iraq made it both unsafe and divisive to hold the summit in Baghdad. The Iraqi capital is only 120 kilometers from the Iranian border.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torres was due in New Delhi later Sunday to discuss his country's proposal for a meeting of foreign ministers in Havana this month to decide a change in the summit venue.

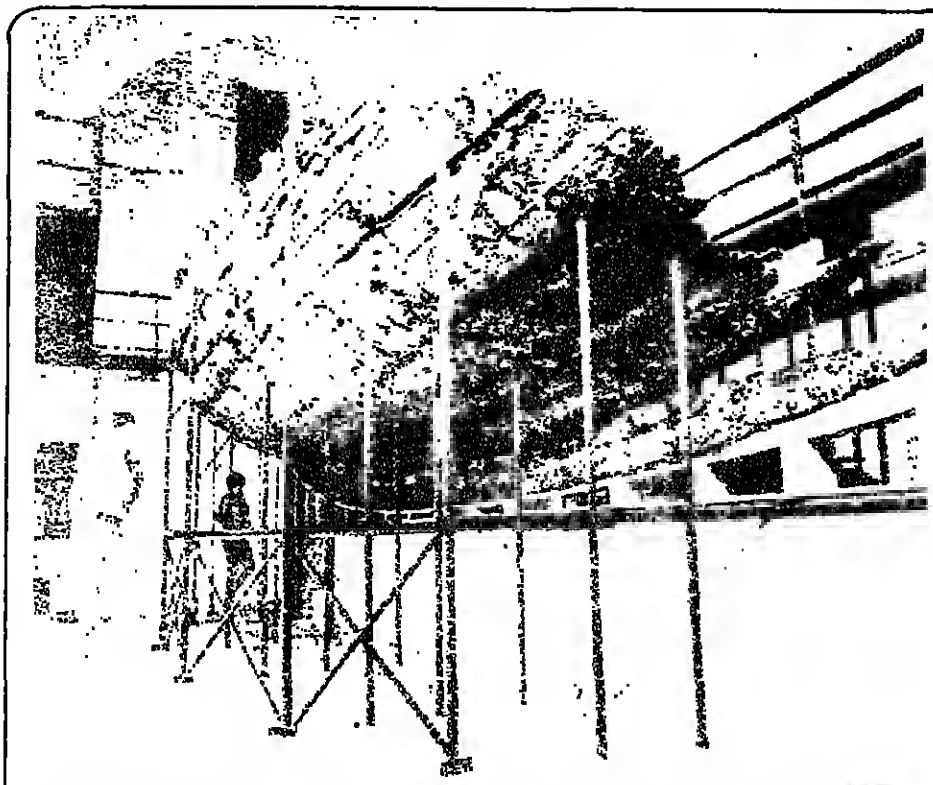
However Iraqi foreign minister Saadoun Hammadi stressed Sunday that his country was "seriously considering" bolder the summit as scheduled. But a final decision on the venue would be taken at the foreign ministers' meeting scheduled early next month in the Iraqi capital, he added.

"I think the final decision concerning the summit will be formally taken in Baghdad on Sept. 2, but we are ready to discuss this with

other countries. That is why I am here," he told reporters shortly after his arrival at Delhi airport.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Majlis (parliament) speaker Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who was due here Sunday at the head of a high-powered parliamentary delegation, has postponed his visit, an embassy official said, but gave no reasons. Iran has campaigned vigorously to prevent Iraq from bolder the summit.

A special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein will arrive in Sri Lanka Monday for talks with officials there on the summit. The Iraqi Embassy in Colombo said Sunday. Abdul Malik al Yaseem, undersecretary in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, will bring a special message from President Saddam Hussein to Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene regarding the summit, the embassy said.



KYRENIA SHIP: The hull of the Kyrenia ship, a Greek merchantman dating from the time of Alexander the Great, on display in Kyrenia Castle, in Turkish-held Cyprus. The ship was explored and raised from the seabed by an international team of marine archaeologists who believe it was sunk by pirates.

For rebels' surrender

Kenya sets new deadline

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 8 (AP) — The Kenya Defense Department reports that a "substantial" number of air force personnel have not heeded the government order to surrender following last week's coup attempt and gave them until 6 p.m. (1500 GMT) Monday to give themselves up.

The announcement, broadcast by state television late Saturday, assured the airman that they would not "be mistreated or man-handled" at any of the military bases or police stations to which they have been told to report.

It said those still at large included both rebels and servicemen on official leave. It was the third extension of a deadline by the government to surrender after previous ones expired last Monday and Tuesday.

Earlier, the official Kenya News Agency said a "majority" of rebels and students

sought in connection with the uprising have been apprehended with the help of civilian informers. Last Thursday, a presidential aide told the Associated Press that 1,600 of the 2,200 air force staff have been detained.

Meanwhile, the news agency said Sunday that all citizens of Mombasa, the country's main Indian Ocean port, and other cities were expected to attend "loyalty" rallies for President Daniel Arap Moi on Monday.

Loyal army and police units put down the attempted coup by air force officers in a matter of hours last Sunday, but officials believe remnants of the mutineers are still in hiding.

House-to-house searches of residential areas near a Nairobi air base, Eastleigh, were conducted Saturday for rebels and merchandise stolen during a looting spree which followed the collapse of law and order last weekend.

Galtieri overruled on ending war

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP) — Argentine President Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri wanted to end the Falklands conflict six weeks before Britain forced a surrender, but he was blocked by a hard-line member of his ruling military junta. *The Sunday Times* of London reported.

The newspaper said Galtieri decided to withdraw his troops and start immediate negotiations on April 29, the day before the United States announced it was going to back Britain and impose sanctions against Argentina.

If he had succeeded in gaining agreement from other members of the three-man junta, the sinking of the Argentine cruiser *Belgrano* and the British destroyer *Sheffield* and other large losses of life in the 74-day undeclared Falklands War would have been avoided.

But Galtieri was overruled by Adm. Jorge Isaac Anaya, the navy's hawkish representative on the junta, who feared a withdrawal would bring massive protest from the Argentine people. *The Sunday Times* said. Without Anaya's support, the army general could not force through his order, the newspaper said.

Galtieri resigned as president shortly after Britain recaptured the Falkland Islands on June 14.

The Sunday Times, which disclosed one of its sources, said Galtieri was told through American diplomatic channels late on the night of April 29 that the United States would announce its full backing of Britain the following morning. Galtieri's "face turned gray as the implications sank in," according to "observers" quoted by *The Sunday Times*.

Honduras drawn into convulsions

TEGUCIGALPA, Aug. 8 (AFP) — With an eye on a tense border with Nicaragua, the other on increasingly turbulent domestic politics, Honduras has found itself gradually drawn into the convulsions which plague Central America.

About 30,000 refugees from El Salvador and Nicaragua have added to political and economic problems in Honduras, with a per capita annual income of \$475.

Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who came to power five months ago after being elected last year, found the country's treasury and foreign currency reserves emptied from the corruption of previous military government, and the nation weakened by the flight of capital and price falls for such traditional exports as banana, coffee and sugar.

The government will be given a reprieve with U.S. aid of \$46 million in 1982 and about \$300 million in loans which Suazo Cordova obtained in the United States from the International Monetary Fund and private banks.

But there has been domestic trouble, led by teachers. The government launched a radio and television campaign against "imported terrorism" after two attacks here, exactly a month apart, one against two electricity stations, the other against two airline companies and the U.S. IBM firm.

The government said the attacks came from "bad Hondurans who were not willing to accept the sacrifices needed for the good of the country." Authorities have accused El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and Nicaragua of being involved in the attacks.

Guerrilla movements have never been strong in Honduras, unlike in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Without large land owners, inequality is less exaggerated and Honduras' various governments have been more moderate than those in neighboring countries. The Honduran press is free and Communist books are on sale.

But the climate has changed over the past few weeks. An international human rights commission recently said about a dozen people had disappeared since Suazo Cordova came to power. Suazo Cordova himself has not hidden his concern over Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, security chief under the previous military regime, heading the armed forces.

The president also has denounced clandestine prisons and cemeteries, despite his claim that the disappearances have decreased "since the government cares about its international image."

Honduran authorities have accused Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and Nicaragua of involvement in its recent troubles. This aggravated tension with Nicaraguan junta coordinator Daniel Ortega, who has accused Honduras of harboring counter-revolutionaries who attack Nicaraguan villages.

Honduras has denied, without too much conviction, the presence on its territory of such Nicaraguan opponents as National Guards, Miskito Indians driven out by the Sandinistas, and disillusioned Sandinistas, and has accused the Managua regime of air and land border raids.

According to various reliable sources a large number of these anti-Sandinista dissidents now operate from within Nicaragua. It is currently hoped that Nicaragua's acceptance of new talks on the border issue will defuse the issue.

But recent Honduran military maneuvers, carried out with U.S. aid, have renewed suspicions of an American desire to get at Nicaragua through its neighbors. One Honduran leftist politician said: "We are concerned that a large part of American aid is given with the proviso of political dependence on the United States."

Lesotho minister killed

MASERU, Aug. 8 (R) — Lesotho Minister of Works Jobo Rampeta and two other persons were shot dead in an ambush in the northern district of Berea Saturday, Radio Lesotho reported Sunday.

The report said police had launched a massive manhunt for the killers who were believed to be members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), military wing of the banned opposition Basutoland Congress Party. The other two killed were the minister's chauffeur and a police reservist who was traveling in a separate vehicle behind the minister's car.

The LLA has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks on government buildings and installations during the past three years. Last month guerrillas attacked the country home of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan with mortars and rockets.

From page one

forces and volunteers who are eager to join their Lebanese and Palestinian brothers.

Meanwhile, the council strongly regretted the negative attitude of Arab governments toward the decisive battle in Lebanon, and appealed to the Islamic world to voice its strong condemnation of the Zionist criminal acts against the Lebanese and Palestinians.

World peace threatened by Soviets, Peking says

PEKING, Aug. 8 (R) — Communist China still views the Soviet Union as more of a threat to world peace than the United States and seeks cooperation with all developing countries except Cuba and Vietnam, an official magazine said Sunday.

Clarifying Peking's stance toward the two superpowers, the weekly *Beijing Review* said both were essentially "hegemonist" meaning that they sought domination over other nations.

"However, as the Soviet Union is on the offensive and the United States is on the defensive in their contention, the major threat to world peace today comes from the Soviet Union," it said.

The official English language magazine added China also opposed Washington's

"hegemonism," listing as examples American support for South Africa against Namibian guerrillas, for Israel against the Palestinians, and for right-wing Central American governments and South Korea.

It said another "hegemonist deed" of the United States was its continued arms sales to Nationalist China (Taiwan), which Peking regards as an integral part of the People's Republic.

"Although the strength of the United States has been weakened compared with the past, it still seeks hegemonism," it added. Following President Reagan's election, China has shifted away from the relatively pro-American stance it adopted after they normalized relations in 1979, becoming more evenhanded in its criticisms of the external affairs of Washington and Moscow.

The article indicated however that a strong anti-Soviet stance was still one of the main elements of Chinese foreign policy. The *Review* said China wished to strengthen cooperation with other Third World countries, in line with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's "Three Worlds Theory" which was still valid.

But it specifically excluded Cuba and Vietnam, saying these two nations had become "tools of the Soviet hegemonists in pushing the latter's policy of aggression and expansion." It said China directed the "spearhead of its anti-hegemonist struggle" toward Moscow because the Kremlin behaved despectively, a fact which was becoming more and more understood throughout the world.

It was not only "stretching its hands everywhere," but trying to achieve its goal expansion by waving the banner of socialism and styling itself as the "natural ally" of the Third World.

The article indicated that a major reason for Peking's anti-Sovietism was that Moscow had tried to manipulate China when it provided technical assistance to Mao Tse-tung in the 1950s, before the 1960 Sino-Soviet split. It called on Third World countries to be cautious when accepting Soviet aid today even though they might need it for domestic reasons or in a struggle against United States.

Two Canadians circle globe in record time

MONTREAL, Aug. 8 (AP) — To cheers from about 1,000 bystanders, two Canadian pilots landed here Saturday after trimming about 30 hours off the record time for a round-the-world flight in a single-engine aircraft.

Don Muir, 26, a pilot from Sioux Lookout, Ontario, and Andre Daemen, 22, a Montreal flying instructor, touched down at Montreal's Dorval Airport at 2028 GMT after flying six days, seven hours and 30 minutes in a globe-girdling effort to raise funds for the Canadian Cancer Society.

Muir and Daemen were the first Canadian pilots to attempt to break the record of seven days, 13 hours, 13 minutes and 27 seconds set by Robs Muckleston, a lawyer from Seattle, Washington, in 1978. The Canadians' time is unofficial and must be validated by international aviation authorities before it can formally be entered in the record books.

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